

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

East Europe

12 Jun 87

FBIS-EEU-87-113

i

ALBANIA

Talks Progress on FRG Diplomatic Relations [DPA]	A 1
Irresponsibility in Fish Farming Criticized [ZERI I POPULLIT 30 May]	A 1

BULGARIA

Zhivkov Receives USSR TV, Radio Chief Aksenov	B 1
MPR's Batmonh, Delegation Arrive on Official Visit	B 1
Zhivkov Welcomes Arrival	B 1
Talks Start	B 1
New Development Emphasized	B 2
Zhivkov Hosts Dinner	B 3
Wreaths Laid	B 4
Agricultural Sites Viewed	B 4
Zhivkov Receives Nicaraguan Interior Minister Borge	B 5
Borge Says Contras 'Scattered'	B 5
Communique on 22-25 May Visit by DRA's Wakil [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 25 May]	B 6
Briefs: New Railway Timetable	B 8

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Further on Visit of Zhao Ziyang, Delegation	C 1
Makes Arrival Statement	C 1
Lays Wreath at Monument	C 1
Holds Talks With Husak	C 2
Prague Lists Officials at Talks	C 2
Husak Hosts Dinner	C 3
Husak, Zhao Speak at Dinner	C 3
Vandalism of Soviet Soldiers' Graves Condemned [RUDE PRAVO 3 Jun]	C 5
Chnoupek, Argentina's Caputo Luncheon Reviewed [RUDE PRAVO 2 Jun]	C 6
Secret of Slusovice Existence Aired [Daniel in NOVE SLOVO 21 May]	C 7
RUDE PRAVO: Retired Historian Defends Stalin [5 Jun]	C 8
Adamec Inspects Border Areas, Answers Complaints [RUDE PRAVO 22 May]	C 9
Haman Visits Prague Electronics Factory [RUDE PRAVO 29 May]	C 10
Indra Addresses Graphic Artists' Congress	C 11

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker, PRC's Zhao Deliver Toasts at 8 Jun Dinner	G 1
Honecker Toasts Relations	G 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 9 Jun]	
Zhao 'Warmly' Thanks Hosts	G 4
Honecker Comments on Zhao's Visit to PRC Press	G 6
Bulgaria's Atanasov Tours Science Exhibit 29 May	G 7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 30-31 May]	
Stoph, Bulgaria's Markov View Pact Session Ties	G 7
Honecker, Stoph Send Greetings to Jaruzelski	G 8
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 28 May]	

HUNGARY

Daily Comments on Warsaw Pact Berlin Meeting	H 1
[Kanyo in NEPSZABADSAG 1 Jun]	
Daily Reports on MSZMP-RCP Talks in Budapest	H 4
[NEPSZABADSAG 6 Jun]	
Berecz Meets HSFC Leaders in Budapest 11 Jun	H 5
National Bank Denies Involvement in VW Fraud	H 6
Presidential Council Views New Health Law	H 7
[NEPSZABADSAG 30 May]	
Trade Minister's Remarks on Agricultural Policy	H 7
Manpower Situation in First Quarter Declines	H 8
[NEPSZABADSAG 1 Jun]	
Environmental Protection Plan Discussed	H 9
[Bakonyi in MAGYAR NEMZET 19 May]	
Lazar Conducts Working Visit to County Bacs-Kiskun	H 10
Justice Minister Examines Legislation Problems	H 11
[NEPSZABADSAG 16 May]	
Briefs: Afghan Trade Talks	H 16

POLAND

Pope John Paul II Continues Visit, Activities 11 Jun	P 1
Delivers Homily in Szczecin	P 1
Addresses Gdynia Crowd	P 2
Reports, Comments Continue on Pope's Krakow Visit	P 3
Reflects on Eucharistic Congress	P 3
[Vatican City]	
Urban Discusses Riot, Security	P 4
Urban Reports on Arrests	P 5
Onyszkiewicz Blames Security [DPA]	P 5
Reporter Reproves 'Brawl'	P 5
TRYBUNA LUDU Carries Papal Response to 8 Jun Welcome	P 6
[9 Jun]	
PAP Criticizes West's Coverage of Papal Visit	P 9
Correspondents Hold 'Bias'	P 9
U.S. Reporters Show 'Bad Will'	P 10
Jaruzelski Receives Mother Teresa in Warsaw	P 11
TRYBUNA LUDU Reports Wrap Up Zhao's Visit	P 11
Jaruzelski Toasts Zhao 4 Jun [5 Jun]	P 11
Zhao Replies to Jaruzelski [5 Jun]	P 14
Visit Proves 'Historic' [Slomkowski 8 Jun]	P 16
Cables Jaruzelski From Plane [9 Jun]	P 17

Joint U.S. Economic Council Session Opens	P 17
State Council Learns Value of 1986 'Voluntary Work'	P 18

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Pays 'Working Visit' to Bihor County	R 1
Visits Industrial, Farm Units	R 1
Meets RCP Bureau Members	R 2
Tours Oradea Enterprises	R 2
Romanian-Chinese Youth Meeting Opens in Bucharest	R 3

YUGOSLAVIA

Stanic Comments on Balkan Meeting, Reagan Message [BORBA 5 Jun]	Y 1
Mamula Receives PRC Military Delegation	Y 1
BCP's Ognyan Doynov Received by Jevtic	Y 1
Meets With Zemljarić	Y 2
Dizdarevic, Cypriot Foreign Minister Hold Talks	Y 2
Cigarette, Gas Taxes Raised 20, 24 Percent	Y 2
Dubrovnik Meeting To Discuss Restaurant Closings	Y 3
Pozderac Addresses Symposium on Economic Development	Y 3
Rail Link With Albania Considered Bad Investment [BORBA 29 May]	Y 5
Reaction to Articles on Hodza Connections [BORBA 28, 29 May]	Y 6
Assembly Commission on Nuclear Power Moratorium	Y 7
POLITIKA, Serbian Official Discuss STUDENT	Y 8

TALKS PROGRESS ON FRG DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

LD101628 Hamburg DPA in German 0759 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade (DPA) -- The Federal Republic and Albania want to establish diplomatic relations shortly, DPA learned today from diplomatic circles in Belgrade. A German delegation is currently in the Albanian capital, Tirana, to clarify final details, such as renting the ambassador's residence.

For years the exchange of ambassadors has been blocked by the Albanians' demand for war reparations amounting to billions. Apparently this obstacle has been cleared by generous German economic aid. Numerous German firms are said to have already signed firm contracts with Albanian partners.

The talks between the Federal Republic and Albania on the exchange of ambassadors are drawing to a close. According to informed circles in Bonn, diplomatic relations could be established as early as the second half of this year. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that in the exploratory talks, which have been in progress for a long time, Bonn and Tirana have reached agreement on important questions. There are still technical and organizational problems to be solved, however. [passage omitted]

IRRESPONSIBILITY IN FISH FARMING CRITICIZED

AU082024 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 30 May 87 p 2

[Ali Zalli and Sadri Metaliaj article: "There Is Every Opportunity To Increase the Quantity of Fish Caught in Tropoje"]

[Excerpts] One district with favorable conditions for angling and fish farming is Tropoje. Besides the large lakes created by the Fierze and Koman hydroelectric power stations, there are 10 other artificial lakes, covering more than 65 hectares. For years they have been used solely for irrigation and the great economic benefits of fish farming have been left untapped.

Some years ago hundreds of thousands of fish spawn were thrown into just two reservoirs, those of Kasaje and Tplan. What was the result? Nobody knows, because the matter was left to chance. Nobody fed or caught the fish, and this happens as amateur fisherman by fair means or foul are catching fish weighing up to 3 or 4 kilograms each, using explosives. Besides destroying the fauna, this presents very grave dangers. Matters go further: The 19-hectare reservoir at Tplan was totally drained because of a serious fault in the drainage pipe, but without its fish being caught first. As a result, the state did not receive a single kilogram of fish from its investment. [passage omitted]

Decree No 6071 of 25 December 1979 forbids fishing using any kind of explosive or poison, including poisonous plants. Is this enforced as it should be? We think not, since very day, every week, and every month substantial amounts of explosive are thrown into all our lakes and rivers, particularly in Puke District and the entire Valbone river system. Matters go further. Amateur fishermen with private boats and nets catch fish and sell them. Why do the competent authorities allow this? This form of abuse, among others, has led to a 40-kilogram-per-hectare fish yield from Fierze reservoir. Of course every citizen must feel responsible, and must not stand by apathetically. Yet there are authorities responsible for the protection of the environment in general and for fish, and there is even a central fish management office. We think these bodies must pull their weight. This is not merely desirable but imperative. [passage omitted.]

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES USSR TV, RADIO CHIEF AKSENOV

AU111919 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Aleksandr Aksenov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian Radio and Television Committee.

During the conversation, which was held in a cordial comradely atmosphere, they discussed questions relating to the further deepening and expansion of the bilateral cooperation in the field of radio and television and to the exchange of radio and television programs.

Lalyu Dimitrov, chairman of the Television and Radio Committee, took part in the meeting.

MPR'S BATMONH, DELEGATION ARRIVE ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Zhivkov Welcomes Arrival

AU101332 Sofia BTA in English 1251 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 10 (BTA) -- A Mongolian party and state delegation, led by Mr Jambyn Batmonh, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia, arrived on an official visit of friendship here at the invitation of the CC of the BCP and Bulgaria's State Council.

The guests were welcomed by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, by Mr Georgi Atanasov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, by Mr Stanko Todorov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Assembly, and by other senior party and state officials.

Talks Start

AU110657 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Official talks have started between the party and state delegations of Bulgaria and Mongolia, led respectively by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Jambyn Batmonh.

Taking part in the talks on the Bulgarian side were Comrades Chudomir Aleksandrov and Dimitur Stanishev; Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian section of the Intergovernmental Bulgarian-Mongolian Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation; Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Vasil Baev, the Bulgarian ambassador in Ulaanbaatar; and Goran Goranov, aide to the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee. The officials accompanying Comrade Jambyn Batmonh took part in the talks on the Mongolian side.

They discussed issues of the bilateral relations. The talks pointed out that the implementation of the Third Programme for Economic and Techno-Scientific cooperation, signed in 1985, is of paramount importance in the development of economic relations. They paid attention to concrete projects for cooperation, including within the framework of the CMEA, and to the necessity of promoting direct contacts between organizations of the two countries and of using new, more efficient forms of cooperation.

The two leaders briefed one another on their countries' socioeconomic development, on their achievements in recent years, and on the strategic tasks that the two parties are presently solving. A high assessment was given to the upward development of Bulgarian-Mongolian relations and to the comprehensive cooperation between the two countries built on the principles of socialist internationalism.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov dwelt specifically on the implementation of the party's particular attention to the self-managing organizations and the practical steps taken to fulfill the postulates on the owner and the manager of socialist property.

For his part, Jambyn Batmonh pointed out that, in fulfillment of the decisions of the 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, attention is now mainly being devoted to perfecting the planned management of the economy, improving the quality of production, and more fully utilizing the country's economic potential.

During the talks complete concordance was noted in the assessments when discussing topical problems of the international situation. It was stressed that the effect of the Soviet Union's new political course in resolving the global problems of our age are being felt to an ever increasing extent.

The talks were held in a cordial comradely atmosphere, with complete mutual understanding.

New Development Emphasized

AU110704 Sofia BTA in English 2011 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Sofia, June 10 (BTA) -- The official talks here today between delegations of Bulgaria and Mongolia, led by the party and state leaders of the two countries, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Jambyn Batmonh, discussed issues of the bilateral relations and of the current international situation.

Mr Todor Zhivkov paid special attention to the strategy of the BCP for a qualitatively new development in all spheres of life on the basis of the accelerated introduction of the achievements of science and technology into production and of the maximum use of the economic levers and of the objective laws of the development of the socialist society. He laid emphasis on the processes of democratization of social development, on the new party formulations of the owner and manager of social development, on the new party formulations of the owner and manager of socialist property and on the necessity of establishing self-management in the economy.

Mr Jambyn Batmonh spoke of the attention devoted to perfecting planned management and to raising the quality of the output. He stressed that the aim now is to make fuller use of the economic potential of the country.

The two party and state leaders gave a high assessment to the resolutions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and of the January Plenum of the CC of the CPSU this year.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Jambyn Batmonh confirmed the complete coincidence of the stands of the two countries on the issues of the current international situation. They stressed that the foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state is exerting an ever growing influence on the development of the world political processes and that new political thinking is establishing itself in international affairs, an expression of which is the Berlin session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states held in the end of May this year.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Jambyn Batmonh gave a high assessment to the proposals of the Soviet party leader Mr Mikhail Gorbachev for establishing a system of regional security in Asia and the Pacific region and for eliminating nuclear weapons in that part of the world. Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed the importance of Mongolia's proposal for developing a mechanism for the non-use of force in the relations between the states of the Asian-Pacific region.

The two party and state leaders stressed that the withdrawal of detachments of the Soviet troops from Mongolia, which are there at the request of the Mongolian Government, is a concrete step in the realization of the Soviet initiatives of Vladivostok. [passage omitted]

The Mongolian side to the talks was represented by Mr Tserendashiyn Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party], and Mr Myatabyn Peljee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian side of the Joint Economic Commission.

At a ceremony held after the talks Mr Todor Zhivkov presented the "Georgi Dimitrov" Order to Mr Jambyn Batmonh. The Mongolian party and state leader was awarded this high distinction for his service to strengthening peace and socialism, for deepening the unity among the states of the socialist community and for his contribution to promoting the friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the MPRP, between Bulgaria and Mongolia.

Mr Todor Zhivkov's award with the "Suhe Bator" Order is a high recognition for the work of the Bulgarian party and state leader. He was awarded this order for his services to promoting the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the MPRP and the BCP and between the two countries and to strengthening the cause of peace and socialism.

Zhivkov Hosts Dinner

AU110710 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave an official dinner in honor of Comrade Jambyn Batmonh and the members of the Mongolian party and state delegation led by him. The dinner was attended by Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Grigor Stoichkov, Petur Dylgerov, Nacho Papazov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Emil Khristov.

The two leaders delivered speeches at the dinner.

Wreaths Laid

AU111914 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Excerpts] This morning Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia, laid a wreath in front of the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum in Sofia. Comrade Jambyn Batmonh also laid a bouquet at the memorial to Vasil Kolarov, eminent figure of the international communist movement. The ceremony was attended by Comrades Chudomir Aleksandrov and the members of the Mongolian party and state delegation.

Later the delegation arrived in Plovdiv, accompanied by Comrades Chudomir Aleksandrov and Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The guests were welcomed by Pantaley Pachov, first secretary of Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee, and Stoyan Koshulev, chairman of the Executive Committee of Plovdiv Okrug People's Council. [passage omitted]

A luncheon was given in honor of the Mongolian party and state delegation, at which Pantaley Pachov offered a toast to the further successes of the fraternal Mongolian people and the development of the friendship between the countries of the socialist community. Comrade Jambyn Batmonh also offered a toast.

The representatives of the Mongolian people laid a wreath at the Alesha Memorial to the Soviet soldiers, visited the Soldiers' Common Grave and presented bouquets. The Mongolian guests also toured the sights of ancient Plovdiv.

Agricultural Sites Viewed

AU111928 Sofia BTA in English 1710 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Plovdiv, June 11 (BTA Spec. Corr.) — We are glad to have seen the great successes of Bulgarian agriculture, achieved together with science. The Bulgarian experience is well known not only in the socialist countries but around the whole world as well. The use of computer technology in this branch opens additional prospects for development. This was the assessment of Mr Jambyn Batmonh, secretary general of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia, which he expressed today after his visit to Plovdiv and some regions around it.

The party and state delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic headed by Mr Jambyn Batmonh was accompanied by Mr Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP.

The guests saw a large apple garden cultivated under super intensive methods and bearing fruits after the third year, and the new system for under-soil irrigation of the garden. They visited the Scientific Institute on Fruit Growing.

The interest of the guests in the present and future development of Bulgarian agriculture is natural. Despite the specific conditions in Mongolia, that country intends to increase the share of fruits and vegetables in its entire agricultural production and to develop a strong biological science.

The practice and the assistance of the socialist countries will undoubtedly contribute to the realization of these plans. Mr Jambyn Batmonh said that Mongolia will develop its relations with Bulgaria in this sphere, will learn from her experience. He said that the cooperation in agriculture had been discussed in details during the talks in Sofia with Mr Todor Zhivkov. "When we go back to Mongolia we will acquaint the scientists and specialists with the Bulgarian successes and at any rate we will send some of them to study your experience in detail," added the guest.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NICARAGUAN INTERIOR MINISTER BORGE

AU111545 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Tomas Borge, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and interior minister of Nicaragua, who is on a visit to Bulgaria. They voiced a common aspiration to further strengthen and deepen the friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and between Bulgaria and Nicaragua. Comrade Dimitur Stoyanov and Roger Vasquez Barrios, the Nicaraguan ambassador to Bulgaria, took part in the meeting.

Borge Says Contras 'Scattered'

AU111749 Sofia BTA in English 1638 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 11 (BTA) -- Nicaragua's minister of the interior nourishes no vain hopes on the chances for a peaceful solution to the problems around Nicaragua.

Mr Tomas Borge, who is member of the national leadership of the Sandinista Front, told journalists today that Nicaragua is ready to start peace negotiations with the United States but noted that Washington has not shown any such willingness.

The Nicaraguan minister, who is in the fourth day of his visit to Bulgaria, spoke about the emptiness of the allegations that Nicaragua constituted a threat to the countries of the region, made by the United States and some of its allies. Washington's aggressiveness against Nicaragua is due to political and ideological reasons.

Mr Borge spoke about the Nicaraguan people's struggle against the counterrevolutionary bands and said that the bandits' perimeter of action has been narrowed considerably. According to him it is now impossible for the Contras to form major units and their plans to occupy and claim independence for certain territories have been foiled. 6,000 counterrevolutionaries are now scattered in small groups and are mainly occupied with banditism.

Nicaragua's minister of the interior is convinced that the Contras will be eliminated completely in the coming years.

He also spoke about his country's achievements despite its difficulties.

COMMUNIQUE ON 22-25 MAY VISIT BY DRA'S WAKIL

AU051201 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 May 87 p 3

["Joint Communiqué on the Visit to Bulgaria of Abdol Wakil, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.]

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB], Abdol Wakil, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], paid an official and friendly visit to the PRB from 22 to 25 May.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the PRB, received the Afghan minister and had a friendly talk with him.

Abdol Wakil was also received by Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRB Council of Ministers.

The Afghan guest laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum.

The talks between Petur Mladenov and Abdol Wakil took place in a frank and friendly atmosphere. They reviewed bilateral relations, which are characterized by sincere friendship and total mutual understanding.

The victory of the April 1978 national-democratic revolution in Afghanistan became a turning point in Bulgarian-Afghan relations and prepared the ground for their ascending development. The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the PRB and the DRA, signed in 1981, has historic significance. It will continue to play a decisive role in developing comprehensive relations between the two countries, in the interest of peace, security, and international cooperation. On the basis of this important document and the other agreements and contracts which are in force, a constant and ascending development of cooperation between the PRB and the DRA in the political, economic, cultural, and other areas is evident. Possibilities of activating relations between the PRB and the DRA were noted, and willingness was expressed to expand and enrich Bulgarian-Afghan cooperation in various areas.

During the visit a protocol was signed on cooperation between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the PRB and the DRA, as well as a cooperation plan between the Governments of the PRB and the DRA in the areas of culture and science during the 1987-1989 period.

The two ministers briefed each other on the domestic situation in their countries and the topical tasks which they are presently solving.

Petur Mladenov expressed the solidarity of the people and Government of the PRB with the people and Government of the DRA. He highly evaluated the policy of national reconciliation, which creates real and just conditions for the peaceful life for the Afghan people and makes an important contribution to strengthening security in the region. [paragraph continues]

The Bulgarian foreign minister supported the sincere efforts of the DRA leadership to peacefully regulate the situation around Afghanistan. The main condition for this is to completely stop all kinds of interference in the internal affairs of the DRA. In this context, he evaluated the exceptionally flexible and constructive position of the DRA at the Geneva talks with Pakistan, taking place under the mediation of a representative of the UN secretary general. Respect for the DRA policy within the Nonaligned Movement was expressed.

The DRA minister of foreign affairs highly evaluated the successes of the Bulgarian people in constructing developed socialist society and in implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress, as well as the BCP's constructive, principled, and peace-loving policy, aimed at reducing international tension and strengthening world peace and security. He supported the idea of turning the Balkan peninsula into a region free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

Petur Mladenov and Abdol Wakil reviewed the international situation. It was noted with satisfaction that the positions of the PRB and the DRA on international issues are identical.

Deep concern was expressed over the tense and complicated situation and the continuing arms race, which increases the danger of a destructive nuclear war. This imposes the adoption of urgent and decisive measures to stop the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and prevent its spread to space.

The two ministers stressed their unreserved support for the program announced by the USSR on eliminating nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of the century. In this context they stressed the exceptional importance of the USSR's proposals at Reykjavik, Prague, and Moscow, aimed at limiting and eliminating nuclear weapons and preventing the militarization of space. They declared their support for the attainment of complex accords along the line of the agreements reached in Reykjavik.

The two ministers greeted the USSR's proposal to reach a separate agreement on eliminating U.S. and USSR medium-range missiles in Europe and remove their operational-tactical missiles from the continent.

They declared their support for limiting conventional weapons throughout the world and stressed the importance of the Budapest Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact Member-States, on conventional weapons in Europe.

The ministers stressed their conviction that, in their actions in the international arena, all states must observe the principles of mutual respect, and respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national independence. They declared their objection to the use of force in international relations and expressed support for solving all disputable questions by peaceful means. The PRB and DRA's willingness to cooperate with all peace-loving forces and to contribute to creating a comprehensive system of peace and international security was stressed.

The two ministers of foreign affairs expressed their serious concern over the intensifying hostilities in the hotbeds in Asia, including the excessive interference of the imperialist forces in the internal affairs of sovereign states in the continent. They stressed the necessity to intensify the struggle to strengthen peace, security, and cooperation in Asia, as well as the importance of the proposals contained in the Vladivostok speech by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The ministers expressed their total support for the USSR-Indian declaration on the principles of a world without nuclear weapons and violence, and the proposals of the Delhi Six.

The two countries expressed their concern over the continuing tension in the Middle East as a result of the aggressive actions of Israel. The foreign ministers expressed total support for the Arab peoples' struggle to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, as well as the proposal to convene an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO. The sides expressed their deep concern over the continuing war between Iran and Iraq, and declared their support for quickly stopping the war by negotiations.

The ministers of foreign affairs of the PRB and the DRA expressed their countries' solidarity with the just struggle of the oppressed nations in southern Africa to eliminate the shameful racist system of apartheid, with the Namibian people's struggle for independence, and with the struggle of the peoples of Angola and Mozambique against the policy of interference and aggression on the part of imperialism and the regime of the Republic of South Africa.

The two ministers expressed support for stopping the aggressive actions against Nicaragua and expressed solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle to defend their country's sovereignty and independence.

They highly evaluated the Nonaligned Movement as a positive factor in contemporary international relations, and positively greeted the results of the eighth meeting of the heads of states and governments that took place in Harare.

Abdol Wakil, member of the RDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA minister of foreign affairs, expressed deep and cordial gratitude for the friendly and fraternal hospitality rendered to him. He invited Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and PRB minister of foreign affairs, to make an official and friendly visit to the DRA. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

BRIEFS

NEW RAILWAY TIMETABLE -- Sofia, May 28 (BTA) -- The new timetable will enter into force on May 31, 00:00 h, this year. It will be valid till May 28, 1988. The scheme of international trains has been improved. The service of the "Polonia Express" (Sofia-Belgrade-Warsaw) is suspended in the Sofia-Belgrade section. It will be replaced by a new train "Meridian Express" (Berlin-Belgrade-Sofia). The new express train and the "Istanbul Express" will provide convenient connection with Italy, Switzerland, Austria, the FRG, France and other countries. The new express train "Varna" covers the route Sofia-Gorna Oryakhovitsa-Varna. The travel time is 6 hours and 58 minutes, which is about two hours less compared to the previous express trains on this route. The other express train to Varna is "Zlatni Pyasutsi". The express trains "Chayka" and "Slunchev Bryag" go to Burgas, the second important city on the Bulgarian Black Sea coast. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1215 GMT 28 May 87 AU]

FURTHER ON VISIT OF ZHAO ZIYANG, DELEGATION

Makes Arrival Statement

LD111142 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council, arrived in Prague today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Czechoslovak Government. [passage omitted]

In a press statement given at the Ruzyně Airport, Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council, said that his visit to Czechoslovakia is to contribute to deepening the mutual understanding, friendship, and cooperation between the two countries, parties, and peoples.

He appreciated the excellent results achieved by Czechoslovak workers, agricultural workers, and members of the intelligentsia under the leadership of the Communist Party in building socialism. He also stressed the fact that between the peoples of China and Czechoslovakia there exists deep, traditional friendship.

The dynamic development of the Sino-Czechoslovak relations in recent years, in various spheres, especially mutual visits of leading representatives, are a sign that relations between the two countries have entered a new stage. Zhao Ziyang expressed confidence that his visit would contribute to the further development of mutual relations of friendship and all-around cooperation between China and Czechoslovakia. [passage omitted]

Lays Wreath at Monument

LD111632 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council, who is on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, this afternoon visited the national monument on Zizkov Hill. Accompanying him were Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Bohuslav Urban, minister of foreign trade; and Zdenko Cheben, the Czechoslovak ambassador to China.

The distinguished guest and his entourage were met at the entrance to the memorial by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague City party committee; Colonel General Karel Rusov, first deputy minister of national defense; Alojz Lorenc, federal first deputy minister of the interior; Frantisek Stafa, mayor of Prague; and high-ranking staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

To the strains of the "March of the Fallen Revolutionaries," and with military honors, Zhao Ziyang laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier, at which he paid his respects. After the two countries' national anthems, the guard of honor honored the Chinese statesman with a ceremonial march-past. Zhao Ziyang then laid a bouquet of red flowers at the monument to Klement Gottwald, the outstanding representative of the CPCZ and the international communist movement. The solemn ceremony in the central hall of the memorial ended with the "Internationale." The Chinese guest then signed the visitors' book.

Holds Talks With Husak

LD111933 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1900 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Talks took place this afternoon in Prague Castle between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council, who has arrived on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

Gustav Husak briefed the Chinese official on the implementation of the 17th CPCZ Congress program and explained the objectives of speeding up socioeconomic development, restructuring the economic mechanism, and strengthening socialist democracy.

Zhao Ziyang spoke of preparations for the 13th CPC Congress, the implementation of deep reforms, and the way the difficult tasks of modernizing that country are tackled.

The two officials highly commended the present level of Czechoslovak-Chinese relations, stressing the will of both sides to develop these relations on a comprehensive, stable and long-term basis. They stressed the importance of the efforts for disarmament in Europe and throughout the world.

Gustav Husak informed Zhao Ziyang of the proposals for disarmament and confidence-building of the Berlin session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

After the talks Comrades Lubomir Strougal and Zhao Ziyang signed an agreement on preventing dual taxation. [passage omitted]

Prague Lists Officials at Talks

LD111935 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1800 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Talks took place this afternoon in Prague Castle between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council, who has arrived on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

On the Czechoslovak side the following were also present at the talks: Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and federal premier; Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary; Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek; Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban; Jaroslav Macek, chief of the general secretary's secretariat [name and title as heard]; Frantisek Salda, chief of the Chancellery of the President; Frantisek Chlad, deputy director of a CPCZ Central Committee department; and Zdenek Cheben, Czechoslovak ambassador to China.

On the Chinese side the following were also present: Wen Jiabao, director of the CPC Central Committee General Office; Zheng Tuobin, foreign economic relations and trade minister; An Zhiwen, Economic Legislation Working Group member; Qian Qichen, foreign affairs vice minister; Li Shuzheng, deputy director of the Central Committee International Liaison Department; Bai Meiqing, deputy secretary general of the State Council; Tang Longbin, assistant minister of foreign affairs; and Zhang Dake, Chinese ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

Husak Hosts Dinner

LD112027 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 11 June 87

[Excerpt] Comrade Gustav Husak hosted a gala dinner in honor Zhao Ziyang tonight at Prague Castle. Comrades Lubomir Strougal, Ladislav Adamec, Vasil Bilak, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Jozef Lenart, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Miloslav Hruskovic, Ignac Janak, Frantisek Pitra, Josef Havlin, Indrich Polednik, Zdenek Horeni, Marie Kabrhelova, and other officials were present. Members of Zhao Ziyang's entourage were also among the guests. [passage omitted]

Husak, Zhao Speak at Dinner

LD112224 Prague Television Service in Czech 2000 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, today gave a gala dinner at Prague Castle in honor of Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, who is paying an official friendly visit to the CSSR. During the course of the dinner both representatives made speeches, from which we bring you the main points:

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic said, among other things:

In your visit, esteemed Comrade Zhao Ziyang, we see an important milestone in the relations between our Communist Parties and socialist countries, in deepening mutual understanding and comradely cooperation. From time immemorial our nations have nurtured feelings of friendship and esteem toward the talented and hard-working Chinese people. We follow the selfless efforts of your people in carrying out the line of the CPC, aimed at the building of socialism, under the conditions of your vast country, with attention and fellow feeling. We value the results you have achieved on this path, particularly in recent years.

Our talks today with Comrade Zhao Ziyang, Comrade Gustav Husak continued, have taken place in an atmosphere of true cordiality and understanding. They were an expression of the wish on both sides to continue to widen comradely cooperation between our parties, states, and nations. Both sides expressed deep satisfaction that by joint effort we succeeded in overcoming the cooling [as heard] which had taken place in the past. We are pleased that our party and state relations have been fully renewed and that they are marked by growing intensity and versatility. Mutual dialogue is deepening, exchange of experiences is widening, Comrade Gustav Husak said. He continued: Czechoslovakia is also looking for and implementing new ways of socialist development. On the basis of the line set out by the 17th party congress we are striving for a more effective use of the creative potential of socialism; we are reevaluating and changing all that no longer corresponds to the demands of the new stage. We are undertaking the intensification and modernization of the economy, the deep restructuring of the economic mechanism and other areas, the deepening of socialist democracy, and the participation of the people in management. We ascribe exceptional importance to cooperation with all socialist countries and the study and use of their experiences. We wish to continue to enrich mutual contacts between our countries in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other areas. This corresponds to the needs of our nations and the tasks of building socialism.

Comrade Husak then described the present epoch, and he said that it is in the spirit of the revival and development of the great revolutionary ideas of Marxism-Leninism, which gave birth to the Great October, the 70th anniversary of which we will celebrate this year. The creative development of the legacy of October is reflected in deep political, economic, and social changes taking place from the initiatives of the fraternal parties of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, in the dynamism of their mutual relations.

Comrade Gustav Husak continued: Czechoslovakia, together with other countries of the Warsaw Pact, believes it is necessary to approach international security with the knowledge of the reality of the nuclear age. This demands the replacement of equilibrium of deterrent with the equilibrium of trust; the policy of confrontation with effort for peaceful cooperation and constructive dialogue. The complex of proposals and initiatives from socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, in our opinion represents a realistic path to disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament.

We value the PRC's contribution to securing peace, Comrade Gustav Husak continued. We value the fact that it took a stand against the militarization of space, that it adopted the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and that it supports the solving of international questions of conflict by political means.

Comrade Zhao Ziyang said in his speech at the gala dinner, among other things: First I would like to sincerely thank Comrades Husak and Strougal for their invitation, which made it possible for us to visit your beautiful country, to get to know the results of your people in their building of socialism and to exchange views with you on further deepening contacts between both our countries and parties, as well as on questions of joint interest. I would also like to thank Comrade Husak for the warm and friendly words he said a moment ago.

For more than 40 years the Czechoslovak people, under the leadership of the CPCZ, have been accumulating useful experiences in searching for a way and methods of building socialism in their specific conditions. In the international arena Czechoslovakia actively strove for detente in Europe and the world, for disarmament and the intensification of contacts between East and West Europe. We are sincerely happy for every success Czechoslovakia achieves in accelerating socioeconomic development and widening international contacts.

At present, Comrade Zhao Ziyang continued, the people of our country are fulfilling the line set out by the third plenary session of the Central Committee, after the 11th CPC Congress, to the full extent, and are building socialism with characteristic Chinese traits. We must keep to the leading role of the Communist Party and the socialist system, unshakably realize the policy of reforms, and open up to the world.

According to experiences from the period following the founding of our republic, we know that only if we decidedly stand up to disruption from the right, only then can we take the building of socialism along the right path. The people of China are devoting all their strength to building socialism and have a vital need for a long-term stable and peaceful international atmosphere, Comrade Zhao Ziyang said. We believe interstate relations should be built on the basis of five principles, that is: mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity; mutual nonaggression; noninterference in internal affairs; equality and mutual advantages; and peaceful coexistence.

We fully respect the internal and foreign policy which was set out by Czechoslovakia and other East European socialist countries on the basis of their specific conditions and national interests. Both our countries find themselves in different conditions and that is why it is quite natural that somewhat different views exist on some questions. But this should not influence the development of our relations and friendly cooperation.

We are prepared to continue to develop mutual relations with Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries in Eastern Europe on the basis of our looking for that which binds us and of leaving aside that which divides us, Comrade Zhao Ziyang said. He continued: We state with pleasure that in recent years, thanks to efforts on both sides, Chinese-Czechoslovak relations have recorded a new rise in the political and economic areas, in science, technology, culture, and so on. In this spirit we sincerely look forward to Comrade Gustav Husak's journey to China for an official friendly visit in the near future, Comrade Zhao Ziyang said at the close of his speech.

VANDALISM OF SOVIET SOLDIERS' GRAVES CONDEMNED

AU111132 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Jun 87 p 2

["(RP)"-signed report: "Grossest Kind of Vandalism; Standpoint of Czechoslovak Antifascist Fighters' Union"]

[Text] Prague (RP) -- Unidentified culprits knocked down about 30 small monuments at the burial-ground of honor for Soviet soldiers at the Olsany Cemetery in Prague-3. They broke off the 5-pointed bronze stars from some of the monuments. On the neighboring burial-ground for Bulgarian antifascist fighters who took part in the Prague Uprising they knocked down a statue of a woman and broke off a chalice of eternal fire. This appalling vandalism was done during the night from 30 to 31 May.

Members of the Czechoslovak Antifascist Fighters' Union (CSSPB) called this matter to the attention of our editorial office. We publish here the statement sent to our editorial office on the same day by Lieutenant General Frantisek Sadek, acting deputy chairman of the CSSPB Federal Central Committee, on this committee's behalf.

"The members of the CSSPB are filled with deep indignation over this degenerate act. It is here, at the Olsany Cemetery, that lie the soldiers who laid their lives for our country's freedom from the yoke of Hitlerite fascism -- the soldiers of the liberating Soviet Army who came to our aid during the final moments of World War II, and came to meet danger and death. Bulgarian barricade fighters who participated in the Prague Uprising also lie here.

"We have here an unheard-of instance of dishonor to the memory of our loyal friends who fearlessly helped our peoples during the difficult moments of fascist occupation and at the time when fascism, in its death throes, tried to drag down the largest possible number of victims with it.

"We have here dishonor to the memory of more than 140,000 Soviet, but also Bulgarian, fighters against fascism who fell on our territory. We realize that, without these sacrifices, we would not have our freedom."

"The members of the CSSPB, who fought on all fronts against fascism, can appreciate best the memory of those whose heroism is symbolized by the monuments which are the pious expression of respect and gratitude, and are also a hallowed place.

"We most resolutely condemn this shocking act of vandalism, and we declare that our friendship with the Soviet people — just as with the Bulgarian peoples — which has been sealed by jointly shed blood, is unbreakable. We expect the perpetrators to be quickly found out, and properly punished in accordance with the Czechoslovak laws."

CHNOUPEK, ARGENTINA'S CAPUTO LUNCHEON REVIEWED

AU091549 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Jun 87 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Comrade G. Husak Received Guest From Argentina"]

[Excerpts] — Bohuslav Chnoupek and his wife gave a luncheon in honor of Dante Mario Caputo and his wife.

It was attended by Zbynek Zalman, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee; Zdenek Horcik, deputy premier of the Czech SR; and other figures of our political and public life. Jan Jurista and Julio Barboza, ambassadors of the two countries, were also present.

During the luncheon the two ministers delivered speeches.

Bohuslav Chnoupek stated that, in the person of Dante Caputo, we are welcoming to our country for the first time an Argentine foreign affairs minister who has come for an official visit. He recalled that we are bound to Argentina by the noble ideas of the fight for peace, freedom, and the independence of nations. He appraised the successfully developing contacts between the two countries in the political, economic, and cultural spheres and expressed interest in their further intensification. [passage omitted]

The documents we adopted last week at the session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee are an expression of political will and also of specific steps toward the inevitable democratization and humanization of international relations, Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed. [passage omitted]

In the documents we explained the defensive nature of our military doctrine. We have summed up our basic goals — frankly, honorably, and responsibly — and proposed steps for their realization. We have called upon the NATO states to join us in consultations, in jointly analyzing the military concepts of the two groups. We want to eliminate mutual distrust, and we want to push through approaches based on defensive principles, to be applied by everybody. We believe that the conclusions of our Berlin negotiations will become yet another significant landmark on the road toward mankind's peaceful future, Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

In the next part of his speech, the Czechoslovak foreign minister pointed out the far-reaching significance of the concept of comprehensive international security as promoted by the countries of the socialist community. He emphasized the Soviet proposals to remove medium-range and operational-tactical missiles from Europe and mentioned again the CSSR's contribution to the consolidation of peace and security in the world and in Europe. He expressed appreciation for Argentina's efforts to avert the danger of war, and of its activities in the "Delhi Six" group, as well as in the supportive Contadora Group, on UN territory, and within the movement of nonaligned countries. [passage omitted]

The luncheon was held in a friendly atmosphere.

In the afternoon of the same day, Dante Mario Caputo met the representatives of Czechoslovak communications media. In talking to them he primarily dealt with issues connected with the development of relations between the CSSR and Argentina and with selected international political problems.

He stressed that his negotiations with the Czechoslovak representatives have shown many points of contact in the foreign-political orientation of the two countries. Czechoslovakia is primarily striving in its foreign policy to preserve world peace and achieve international detente and disarmament. These are also among the basic goals of Argentina's foreign policy. In this context, Dante Mario Caputo appraised the progress that was recently achieved in the battle for peace in the world. At the same time, he expressed the hope that the agreement on removing medium-range missiles from Europe would be signed this year.

"Negotiations with the Czechoslovak representatives meant a practical step toward deepening Czechoslovak-Argentine economic, scientific-technical, and cultural relations," he stated further. He stressed at the same time that, for instance, although the mutual trade exchange has been steadily increasing during the last few years, there are still possibilities for developing it further. [passage omitted]

SECRET OF SLUSOVICE EXISTENCE AIRED

WA121342 Bratislava NOVE SLOVO in Slovak 21 May 87 p 1

[Editorial by V.A. Daniel: "The Slusovice Secret"]

[Text] If I may say so, a recent television interview with Frantisek Cuba, chairman of JZD [United Agricultural Cooperative] Slusovice, was a real media event -- this is attested to not only by the fact that it was immediately rerun but, most of all, by the interest it has generated. I want to take this opportunity to ask: Just why has it aroused such interest, why such a strong reaction? For you to better understand what I mean, let me say that Slusovice in its present -- to put it mildly -- exceptional form has been in existence since 1975. Has not sufficient water passed under the bridge that we should know all the details of what it looks like and how it works?

I don't know how things are where you live, but people around here used to react to a mere mention of the word Slusovice with a condescending smile which seemed to be saying: yes, we know what it is all about. They receive enormous federal subsidies, are protected by favoritism in the highest places, and are maintained as a special area of economic miracle created for propaganda purposes, etc. And now, suddenly, one finds out from a trustworthy-looking individual that, yes, Slusovice had to fight for its investment funds with the okres agricultural administration just like any other cooperative, and that, for example, the "favoritism in the highest places" could not protect them from having 93 audits and inspections in 1984. We are told that its being exceptional has come about under precisely the same conditions as all the other [agricultural] cooperatives.

I'll say it the way it is, our response to the conversation with Frantisek Cuba is directly proportional to our lack of knowledge and perhaps even our total ignorance concerning Slusovice. (And here I cannot but recall a colleague, a newspaperman, who told me not too long ago that his boss threatened to personally take steps against anybody who would dare to write about Slusovice....). And while in our country condescending smiles prevailed, outstanding experts were going to Slusovice to study [their management methods]. One of them was the Soviet economist Abel Aganbegyan, about whom the Western news media fondly note that he is the chief architect of current economic reforms in the Soviet Union. Academician Aganbegyan, who is the chief editor of the magazine EKO [EKONOMIKA I ORGANIZATSIA PROMYSHLENNOGO PROIZVODSTVA] wrote, on the return from his official business trip [komandirovka], 25 pages about that what he heard and saw in Slusovice. As he himself admitted, he had to ask several times to verify that he really understood correctly what he was being told. He found out that the value of products and services in Slusovice JZD in 1985 exceeded Kcs3 billion. "Since a few more than 4,000 employees produce Kcs3 billion, this represents a productivity of Kcs620 thousand per employee, which is five times the productivity in the CSSR and twice that of the United States. What is the secret of such, let us say quite frankly, phenomenal success?" asks the Soviet economist and then replies with an entire article. I cannot reproduce its contents in entirety, but I will take the liberty of expressing my personal opinions. The secret of the Slusovice success does not rest in anything esoteric but simply in the fact that they actually do what everyone knows should be done.

Who, I ask you, does not know that you have to separate operations from planning? In Slusovice they have a dispatcher system which makes almost a thousand individual decisions per day. This leaves the management enough time to concentrate on the major issues: development and implementation of the research and technology. Who does not know that to be at the forefront of science and technology requires a first-rate, functional information system? In the cooperative they employ 30 individuals in the department of scientific and technological information which generates so many data that it is an equivalent of a research institute employing 5,000 individuals. Who does not know that although it is important to have scientific and technological information, it is much more important to use it in practice? Individual sector managers must show to the cooperative's technical council which new scientific and technological ideas they implemented in their particular departments during the preceding month! And so on, and so on....

The last sentences of A. Aganbegyan's article say: "I think that the experiences of this cooperative deserve a serious interest by our country's economic organizations." What more can I say? Only that we could follow the Soviet example and learn more from our own experiences.

RUDE PRAVO: RETIRED HISTORIAN DEFENDS STALIN

AU100822 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jun 87 p 5

[Dr. Roman Prasil's letter in the "From the Mail to the Editor" column: "One Can Learn From Everything"]

[Text] I agree with RUDE PRAVO's editorial office supplying on 29 May -- under the title "One Can Learn From Everything" -- information about Professor Y. Afanasyev's article, published in the newspaper SOVETSKAYA KULTURA. One can agree with quite a few things, some things have to be taken with reserve. Historical periods, for example, are determined by leading personalities of this or that period. [paragraph continues]

It is not clear where Professor Afanasyev wants to incorporate the Stalin problem, to which he wants to devote "particular attention." He is ignoring [mizi mu] the Soviet Union's economic development up to 1940, the Great Patriotic War, and the postwar reconstruction. All three are outstanding periods in the history of the Soviet Union. Their main hero was the Soviet people. Let us, for example, recall the heroism in work during the years of postwar reconstruction, when the Soviet people were building new cities and villages on ashes, rebuilding plants, mines, and dams. Let us recall how quite a few years after the war the citizens of cities such as Stalingrad, Voronezh, Kiev, Minsk, and others were still living in dugouts [zemliankas], let us recall villages in which immediately after the liberation there were no draught teams [potahy]; women were pulling plows.

I do not assert that J.V. Stalin's personality cult would not have had its negative consequences in its time. However, as a historian, even though retired, I can say that there is no longer a need to see J.V. Stalin either in black or white, but he has to be assessed realistically [realne].

Dr Roman Prasil,
Roznov pod Radhostem

ADAMEC INSPECTS BORDER AREAS, ANSWERS COMPLAINTS

AU110822 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 May 87 p 2

[CTK report: "Premier of the Czech SR in West Bohemia Region"]

[Excerpts] Tachov (CTK) -- The control and practical implementation of approved solutions for the economic and social development of designated areas along the western border of the CSSR was the main focus of the working visit paid by Ladislav Adamec, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and premier of the Czech SR, to the West Bohemia region on Thursday [21 May]. He was accompanied by Josef Mevald, leading secretary of the West Bohemia CPCZ Regional Committee. [passage omitted]

By visiting a number of localities and communities in Tachov District Ladislav Adamec gained firsthand experience of the actual state of preparations and the initial results of the implementation of a whole set of measures that have been adopted to make more efficient use of the human and natural potentials of this border area. He met, among other things, with the collective of the outlying plant of the Plastimat Tachov enterprise. [passage omitted] In an animated and frank discussion he responded to a number of ideas and suggestions concerning remuneration, social security, and cultural self-realization, especially of young people. He conceded the justification for a number of raised demands which, however, cannot be dealt with immediately in view of the current economic situation. For example, he critically pointed out the fact that, unfortunately, we are unable to build an apartment for less than Kcs350,000. A substantial improvement of these problems is also hidden in the current possibilities of production enterprises; the transition to self-financing should even expand these possibilities. As he said, this is naturally connected with the creation of resources. In the future it should no longer be possible for an enterprise to fulfill the plan nominally but be unable to accommodate people's wishes. [paragraph continues]

This situation will to a certain extent be resolved by the planned restructuring of the economic mechanism, but a number of things must be tackled immediately. No regulations, for example, will resolve problems concerning work morale, egalitarianism, or quality; solving them is a matter of courage and a principled approach.

Ladislav Adamec amplified these thoughts during other talks, such as those which he conducted at the crop production operations of Tachov State Farms enterprise in Hostka and, in particular, in Primda where he listened to the views of and had discussions with senior economic staff from interested organizations. He said, inter alia, that major enterprises, including the Tachov State Farms enterprise, which is the district's only agricultural enterprise, should assume a role as a so-called integrating factor for broad sections of the population. This means, above all, that using their own technical facilities they should offer the people a broad range of various services, especially in outlying communities. At the same time, nothing should prevent state farms, for example, from introducing attractive production programs, even outside the sphere of agricultural production. Current legislation, too -- and this is the responsibility of regional national committees, which have the requisite legal powers -- should not impose any restrictions on any form of entrepreneurship but, on the contrary, should provide straightforward assistance to everything that is progressive and benefits not only the enterprise, but the public as well. In concluding he stressed, among other things, that success in the border areas, and elsewhere, must not be sought in whether or not something is a priority but in mutual understanding, in pooling the resources of all agencies and organizations, and in consistently monitoring the implementation of set tasks.

HAMAN VISITS PRAGUE ELECTRONICS FACTORY

AU101209 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 May p 2

[CTK report: "Responsibility in Preparing for the Experiment"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK) -- On Thursday [28 May], Josef Haman, Presidium candidate member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, visited the Tesla Holesovice enterprise in Prague, whose labor collective successfully met all the targets of last year's plan, notably in qualitative terms, and is ensuring their fulfillment this year as well. [passage omitted]

The representatives of the enterprise briefed him on the itemization of the Eighth 5-Year Plan on the basis of the enterprise's program of intensification in manufacturing and marketing, on the accelerated introduction of the results of research and development into production, and on political and practical preparations for the experiment in enhancing the autonomy of the enterprise and its responsibility for an efficient development, the introduction of which they support with initiative. Comrade Haman commended the results of the enterprise and its uniform approach to consistently ensuring the challenging tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan by means of accelerating scientific-technical progress, raising the level of managerial work, and promoting initiative. He voiced full support for the proposals that have been prepared concerning the introduction of the experiment. In a comradely discussion, he replied to a number of questions concerning the increased responsibility and actual decisionmaking powers of the enterprise under the conditions of the experiment, the course of work on a comprehensive document on restructuring the economic mechanism, and the preparations for a new draft law on the state enterprise, which will be submitted for a broad discussion.

He replied to questions on improving the organizational setup of the production-technological base and the closest possible cooperation and links between production and foreign trade. He also responded to questions about new forms of the work collectives' participation in management and in the training and selection of senior staff, about methods of applying the party's leading role under the conditions of restructuring, and about the trade unions' and other social organizations' forms of work under these conditions.

INDRA ADDRESSES GRAPHIC ARTISTS' CONGRESS

LD102228 Prague CTK in English 1628 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 10 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Member and Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra today appreciated the national and federal congresses of artists' unions, held this year, for pledging support to the policy of the Communist Party and the National Front.

Addressing the 3rd Congress of the Union of Graphic Artists Alois Indra, who is heading the party and government delegation, said that artists strongly feel that they belong to their nations, consider Czechoslovakia as their homeland and in their work as well as civil life understand the greatness of the present time.

Emphasizing the importance of restructuring the economic mechanism in Czechoslovakia Alois Indra said it involved successful coping with all tasks: It is necessary to quicken the pace in implementing this year's plan, especially as regards quality indicators. Only a successful national economy and creation of sufficient resources will make it possible to achieve the aims of social policy and gratify the needs of cultural life, including social orders for works of art.

Alois Indra went on to say that the effort to restructure society is accompanied by some negative phenomena, including manifestations of petty bourgeois radicalism.

In many cases restructuring will demand that new people especially young ones, take over, but they must be people with good work record, linked with the life of society, who must know more and be better than their predecessors: they must prove their ability to take up the work done and successfully develop it. Yesterday, today and in future socialism was, is and will be the main thing.

"We respect the creative freedom of artists but do not conceal that we wish them to cultivate their positive attitude to socialist society, not to be neutral to what is going on in our country and in the world and to actively participate in the struggle for progress and peace", Alois Indra said.

At the close of their two-day deliberations, the artists sent from their congress a letter to the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, approved amendments to the union's statutes and elected a 48-member Central Committee.

National Artist Josef Malejovsky, a sculptor, was reelected chairman of the Union of Czechoslovak Graphic Artists.

HONECKER, PRC'S ZHAO DELIVER TOASTS AT 8 JUN DINNER

Honecker Toasts Relations

AU101045 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jun 87 p 3

[Toast by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, at a dinner honoring Zhao Ziyang, CPC acting general secretary and PRC State Council premier, in Berlin on 8 June: "Peace Is the Current Basic Concern for Both States"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Zhao Ziyang, dear Chinese comrades and friends: First of all, allow me to bid you welcome most warmly once more to the GDR and its capital, Berlin. We regard your visit as an expression of the good and fruitful development of relations and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples.

Esteemed Comrade Zhao Ziyang, at our first meeting last October in Beijing we could both already note with satisfaction common views on the question of securing peace that affects mankind so much today.

Our talks today once more confirmed that the GDR and the PRC regard the preservation of peace as the current basic requirement. The arms race, which threatens the existence of all mankind, must be ended as soon as possible. The danger of a nuclear inferno must and can be banished only with the united strength of all peoples.

The results of the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee have a stimulating effect on the solution of these tasks, which are of world significance. By the removal of longer- and shorter-range INF [intermediate-range nuclear forces] in Europe the start of worldwide measures for disarmament will be completed. We jointly stressed this at the Berlin summit.

The opportunity now for an offer is great and the responsibility of all those interested in peace to use it is equally great. With its military doctrine our alliance gives stimulation to a development which should lead to reducing conventional weapons to an extent which guarantees only a defense capability.

The Warsaw Pact's peace program takes into account the realities of our time, in which security can no longer be achieved against one another but only with one another. The GDR fully supports Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal and the connected initiatives to liberate the world from all nuclear weapons by the year 2000. This is a truly fascinating and, at the same time achievable, goal. The GDR is contributing with its own activities to coming closer to this.

The realization of the proposal by the GDR and the CSSR to the FRG on the creation of a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe would be of great use in reducing confrontation on the demarcation line of the two most powerful military-political groupings in the world, in enhancing trust and security, and in promoting the creation of analogous zones in other parts of the world. This corresponds to the current most pressing task of finding solutions for ending the arms race and ways to a secure future for mankind despite our divisions.

Our basic concern is and remains to do everything so that never again should war but only peace always emanate from German soil.

The GDR sees its contribution in improving the world situation and the joining of peace-loving forces in political dialogue and in cooperation with all those who approach international questions with common sense, realism, responsibility, and farsightedness.

The Asian-Pacific area plays a significant role in the struggle for peace and international security. We regard the constructive approach of all concerned as the only viable way to improve the situation in this part of our world. At the same time this would be a valuable contribution to securing world peace. In the future the GDR will continue to support all initiatives by the socialist countries of Asia to strengthen peace and socialism.

In this we respect the PRC's commitment to the preservation and strengthening of world peace and to the development of international cooperation. We expressly welcome the PRC's position: against the militarization of space; for banning and removing nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons; for decisive reductions of conventional arms, for dialogue, and for the peaceful solution of international conflicts.

Without a doubt a strong socialism is the best guarantee for preserving and strengthening peace in the world. This knowledge inspires GDR workers to achieve the best performances under the slogan: "My workplace -- my combat place for peace." Thus, in 1986, the year of the 11th SED Congress, we were able to achieve the best national economic results yet in GDR history. The high and steady growth of our national economy is also continuing in 1987.

We are consistently continuing to implement the course of unifying economic and social policy as reaffirmed by the 11th party congress. The solution of the key question and the even more effective combination of the advantages of socialism with the gain of the scientific-technological revolution are its focus. For this, too, we are sure of the broad democratic participation of all classes and strata in the management and planning of overall social development.

The results of our party's course benefit all the people, every individual. The steady perfection of socialist democracy and the close trusting relationship between the party and the people are proving to be the guarantors of the successful development of our Republic's advanced socialist society.

We are following with great attention and sympathy the efforts of the Chinese people in the construction of socialism. Under the CPC's leadership they have been able to achieve outstanding successes in implementing the socialist modernization program. Let me warmly congratulate you, esteemed Comrade Zhao Ziyang, on this on behalf of our party and all the people in the GDR.

The projects taking place in China, pointing far into the future, in all spheres of society are an important contribution to the wealth of experience of the socialist countries in the construction of socialism. Only recently new demanding targets were decided at the fifth session of the Sixth PRC National People's Congress. We are certain that the Chinese people will approach the solution of these tasks with great vigor. With all our heart we wish you, all Communists, all working people in China new great successes in preparation of the 13th CPC Congress.

Esteemed Comrade Zhao Ziyang, you and your entourage are visiting Berlin in the 750th year of its existence. This city is full of confidence in the future and of joie de vivre. I very much hope that you will feel at home here.

Berlin has repeatedly played a role in the joint struggle of our people against imperialist war and for social progress. It was great German workers' leader August Bebel who condemned the imperialist policy of force against China here in 1900 in Berlin from the rostrum of the German Reichstag and who called for the treatment of China as an equal state.

In the 1920's outstanding representatives of the Chinese revolution were active in Berlin and other German cities, including Comrades Zhu De and Zhou Enlai. During my official visit to your beautiful country last October Comrade Deng Xiaoping spoke movingly of his stay in Berlin.

Our unforgotten Comrade Ernst Thaelmann, in his capacity as KPD chairman, always devoted his attention to supporting the Chinese revolution. On 5 April 1927, 20,000 Berlin workers gathered for a rally in the Sportpalast in response to a call by the KPD to protest the imperialist intervention in China.

The fact that during your official friendship visit to the GDR we named a Berlin school after the outstanding Chinese Communist and revolutionary Marshal Zhu De shows that the revolutionary traditions of friendship between our parties and peoples are alive in our country and are being passed on to the younger generation.

Today, too, we are united by the joint struggle for peace and socialism, these high and noble aims of mankind. This was again expressed during our full talks and negotiations during my official friendship visit to the PRC.

We can state with satisfaction that the relations between our parties, states, and peoples have developed well in all areas. The agreements made during my official friendship visit are being purposefully realized by both sides. By the realization of the measures for deepening relations between the SED and the CPC these relations will reach a level relevant to the responsibility of communist and workers' parties for the cause of peace and socialism.

Our social policy goals need a strong, dynamic economy. For this reason the shaping of economic, scientific, and technical relations between our two socialist countries is of great significance.

The many meetings between representatives of both countries at various levels and the atmosphere of warmth, mutual respect, and trust bear witness to our countries and peoples coming closer together and understanding each other better. The recently opened air route between Berlin and Beijing, which we can rightly describe as "the bridge of friendship," will give this momentum.

All the preconditions exist for flourishing, long-term cooperation between the GDR and the PRC. Our relations have -- I would like to stress that here -- a bright future.

Esteemed Comrade Zhao Ziyang, I am certain that your official visit to the GDR will give new impulses to deepening the traditional friendship between our parties, states, and peoples and to cooperating for the well-being of socialism and peace.

Please raise your glass and drink to:

- strengthening socialism and maintaining peace;
- the traditional friendship and constant deepening cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples;
- new great successes for the Chinese people in building socialism under the leadership of its Communist party;
- to your personal well-being, honored Comrade Zhao Ziyang;
- to the health of all Chinese comrades and friends present.

Zhao 'Warmly' Thanks Hosts

LD081905 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1633 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin 8 Jun (ADN) — The text of the toast by Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, at the dinner given in Berlin this evening by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State, is as follows:

We have come to your country at the invitation of Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State, with the sympathy and friendship of the Chinese people toward the people of the GDR for an official friendship visit. From the first minutes of our arrival on GDR soil we have received a really warm reception which we understand as the feelings of friendship of the GDR's people toward the Chinese people. This afternoon the two sides held talks in an open, friendly and comradely atmosphere. Now Comrade Erich Honecker is hosting such a gala banquet in our honor. Please allow me to warmly thank our charming hosts for all this.

The GDR and the PRC are both socialist states founded in the same month of the same year. In the past 38 years GDR workers, peasants, and intellectuals have achieved one victory after another in the great work of building the new socialist state by using their traditional virtues of diligence, resoluteness, and purposefulness and by overcoming various difficulties. Thanks to the course of unifying economic and social policy the GDR has achieved remarkable things in developing the national economy and improving living conditions for the population; as a result the new German workers and peasants state has joined the economically developed countries of the world. All this fills us with great joy and admiration.

In the same period there were twists and turns on the path our people have trodden but they have never forgotten their great goal, the flourishing of the nation, and have achieved significant success by hard work. The last more than 8 years are to be stressed. Thanks to the line laid down by the third plenary meeting of the 11th CPC Central Committee of building socialism of a Chinese nature, unity and stability now prevail throughout the country, the economy is constantly developing, and the people's living standard is visibly rising. This shows the policy's enormous strength. Nevertheless, we understand that it is an extraordinarily difficult and great task to build such a large population and extensive territory as China with a relatively weak economic and cultural base and with very complicated circumstances into a strong and modern socialist state with a highly developed democracy and culture.

But we are convinced that our cause will be crowned with success if we combine Marxism with Chinese practice, follow a direction and policy suitable for Chinese circumstances, and struggle resolutely for this generation after generation. In our opinion building socialism represents a completely new issue in man's history. All peoples of socialist countries have the right to decide how to build socialism based on their specific circumstances. We are holding firm to building socialism of a Chinese nature and at the same time fully respect the lines worked out by other socialist countries appropriate to their own conditions for building socialism, and wholeheartedly wish them success. We are also gladly willing to conscientiously study their experiences and learn from them.

The Chinese people, who have suffered much through wars, know the suffering and catastrophes war brings upon humanity and know how to value peace. All the more then, we need a stable and lasting international environment of peace to realize socialist modernization. China is committed to follow an independent foreign policy of peace. We support all countries that make the five principles -- that is, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, mutual noninterference in internal affairs, equal rights, and mutual advantage as well as peaceful coexistence -- into guidelines in regulating their relations with one another. Our country resolutely makes efforts against the arms race, for detente in the international situation, and for preserving world peace.

Whether peace and stability can be realized in Europe, where there is the most serious military confrontation in the world and troops and weapons are most concentrated, is of great importance to developing the world situation. The European nations, which were hard hit by two world wars, do not want war and call with great urgency for the preservation of peace, stability, and security on their continent. China has always seen Europe, both East and West Europe, as an important force for preventing war and preserving peace. The efforts by the European states to create detente in the region and improve relations among themselves have our full and complete understanding and are highly regarded by us. It is our honest wish that the countries in East and West Europe continue to develop their relations in the interest of regional and world peace, strengthen exchanges, and promote cooperation. We have noted that the sides concerned have held talks on disarmament and reducing confrontation in Europe.

We hope results can be achieved that really benefit the peoples of Europe and the world. The GDR party and government, particularly Comrade Erich Honecker personally, are untiring in their efforts to preserve world peace and make detente and dialogue happen in Europe and have made important contributions to this. We are convinced that mankind will win peace in the end if all peace-loving forces in the world make joint efforts to this end.

Guided by the great theories of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, and the great sons of the German people, and combining this theory with Chinese practice, our people achieved the victory of the revolution and are now working on the construction of socialism. The traditional friendship between our two peoples has a long history. We note with great satisfaction that the relations between our two states have developed well in all fields over the past years. As the highest representative and messenger of friendship of the party, state, and people of the GDR, Comrade Erich Honecker paid an official friendship visit to our country last October and successfully fulfilled the important mission to promote relations between the two states and parties.

A new chapter has opened in the relations of friendly cooperation between the states and parties. The aim of our visit to your country also consists of deepening friendship and strengthening cooperation.

In German there is a saying: "All's well that begins well." Our visit has had a good start; we are certain that it will make an appropriate contribution to the further development of the relations between the two states and parties and the traditional friendship between the two peoples.

Now I ask you to raise your glass and to drink:

to the blossoming and flourishing of the GDR and the happiness of your people;
to the steady strengthening of friendly cooperation between the PRC and the GDR;
to the further development of friendship between the two peoples;
to the health of Comrade Erich Honecker;
to the health of Comrade Willi Stoph;
to the health of Comrade Horst Sindermann;
to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

HONECKER COMMENTS ON ZHAO'S VISIT TO PRC PRESS

LD111141 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0914 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jun (ADN) — Before bidding his guest farewell, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave Chinese journalists his views on the results of the official friendship visit to the GDR by Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary and premier of the PRC State Council:

Once again, I would like very much to express my pleasure that we were able to welcome Comrade Zhao Ziyang to our country. The past few days have been characterized by constructive and useful talks as well as by cordial meetings. Both sides' firm wish and desire to continue the revolutionary traditions of friendship between our parties and peoples was evident. In this sense Zhao Ziyang's visit represents an important event in the relations between our parties, states, and peoples. It continued and deepened the new stage in bilateral relations, which began with my official friendship visit to the PRC in October 1986. Proof of the further development of cooperation are the two important agreements signed during the visit.

Zhao Ziyang's visit offered a good opportunity for reciprocal briefings on the fundamental directions of domestic, trade, and foreign policy as well as on expanding the exchange of experiences on socialist construction.

We also agreed that last October's agreement to continue relations between the SED and the CPC was greatly significant.

We also noted a high level of agreement in foreign policy questions and in our assessment of the international situation. It was confirmed that the GDR and the PRC consider the preservation of peace and the prevention of war the fundamental requirement of our time.

It was shown once again that both our states are making great efforts in the struggle against the arms race and for detente, security, and international cooperation in which political dialogue is given decisive importance.

These joint standpoints, in our view, provide a secure foundation on which we will continue our relations and cooperation. If I now bid our Chinese friends a cordial farewell, I want to combine this with my warmest greetings to the Chinese people whom I congratulate on their successes and wish the very best for the further socialist construction in the PRC.

BULGARIA'S ATANASOV TOURS SCIENCE EXHIBIT 29 MAY

AU082037 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30-31 May 87 p 4

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday [29 May] Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, acquainted himself with top achievements of the GDR in the "GDR Science and Production in the Service of the People" exhibition in Berlin. Felix Meier, GDR minister of electrical engineering and electronics, explained how the working people in industry are implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress in the field of microelectronics. Up to 1990, high growth rates in production are envisaged. The guest was particularly interested in the production and application of 8-bit, 16-bit, and 32-bit computers. Examples of the application of key technologies were also demonstrated in other exhibit areas during the walkabout.

Subsequently, Georgi Atanasov visited the GDR construction exhibition in Berlin-Hohenschonhausen. On 31,000 square meters, about 1,500 exhibits show the great capacity of the construction sector, explained State Secretary Karl-Heinz Martini. The guest paid particular attention to the great variety in Berlin's architectural designs, rationalization solutions, and consumer goods.

STOPH, BULGARIA'S MARKOV VIEW PACT SESSION, TIES

LD111830 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1654 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jun (ADN) -- The significant results of the latest session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee were honored by GDR Premier Willi Stoph and Stoyan Markov, first deputy chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Research and Technology, during a conversation in Berlin today. The constructive, realistic proposals of the USSR and of the other socialist countries to terminate the arms race and to solve other global problems are meeting with lively approval among GDR citizens and are strengthening their resolve to achieve high performances for strengthening socialism as the most effective contribution toward strengthening peace, Willi Stoph stressed. The interlocutors expressed their appreciation for the successful economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and Bulgaria expressed mainly in the increasing specialization of and cooperation in production and in the continuous development of mutual trade. The guidelines agreed upon by both sides for expanding and deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to 1990 and prospects beyond then would be of increasing promise for the future.

Further joint efforts are best directed mainly at complex automation in mechanical engineering, new materials and biotechnology.

Willi Stoph and Stoyan Markov agreed in assessing the mutually advantageous cooperation in research, technology, and production as being an essential contribution to the high-level realization of the CEMA Complex Program of Scientific-Technological Progress Up to the Year 2000.

HONECKER, STOPH SEND GREETINGS TO JARUZELSKI

AU011957 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 May 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR State Council, and Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers:

Dear Comrades:

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the GDR and the PPR we convey to you, the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council, the PPR Council of Ministers, as well as to the entire Polish people, fraternal greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR.

The conclusion of this important treaty convincingly demonstrated the historic change in the relationship of our peoples and confirmed the firm willingness of both socialist states to further develop and deepen the cordial and fraternal relations overall.

We note with great satisfaction that by implementing the friendship treaty, cooperation between the GDR and the PPR has reached a high level in all areas. Trusting cooperation between the SED and the PZPR has always proved to be the decisive motivating force. The close alliance between our states has stood its test as an effective factor of peace and stability in Europe.

Firmly rooted in the community of socialist states, our two states, together with the USSR and the other fraternal countries, are making great efforts to forever banish the danger of a thermonuclear war, to eliminate nuclear weapons, and to guarantee military balance on an ever lower level.

We are convinced that the traditional friendship and the varied cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples will continue to successfully develop and deepen for the benefit of socialism and peace.

We wish the Communists and all working people of the PPR further successes in implementing the decisions of the 10th PZPR Congress and we wish you, personally, dear comrades, good health and creative energy.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

DAILY COMMENTS ON WARSAW PACT BERLIN MEETING

AU092016 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Jun 87 p 3

[Article by Andras Kanyo: "There Is No Other Way!"]

[Text] The interest with which the recent meeting in Berlin was followed is almost without precedent in the history of high-level consultations of the Warsaw Pact. The almost 500 Western and Eastern journalists who asked to be accredited, including a working group from all the U.S. television networks, are all proof of the increase attention of the world's public toward such meetings.

The increased attention of the international public and the great interest of the press in the proceedings are understandable. The participants at the Berlin meeting discussed the fate of Europe and the creation of a world free of violence; and, as expected, they again made decisions worth paying attention to.

There Is Nothing To Hide [subhead]

The fact that important questions affecting our continent and the entire planet are on the agenda of the Warsaw Pact meetings and that they make decisions that awaken great interest in the West has been usual for quite a while. As in Budapest last year, the foreign journalists arriving in Berlin were received by an army of experts who informed them about the preparations for the meeting and the issues on the agenda. The decision to establish an information group and a permanent working committee to deal with disarmament issues shows the introduction of a new working style. The establishment of a working group to deal with disarmament issues also shows that the reduction of armed forces and arms is gaining an increasing importance in the activity of the Warsaw Pact.

The new working style and considerable openness show at the same time that the Warsaw Pact did not discuss secret actions meant to harm the interests of the opposing side and to threaten security, but discussed precisely the methods and possibilities aimed at dissipating — together — the distrust accumulated over the decades and avoiding the danger of an unexpected attack, any kind of armed conflict, and of a nuclear catastrophe. This openness, the entire Warsaw Pact meeting, and the content of the documents also shows that a new style of international relations could emerge if the Western partners wanted the same.

The Warsaw Pact member-states start from the premise that our future, the future of mankind, cannot be coupled with the military solution of international problems. There is no political goal whose implementation would warrant military means. Today, there is not, and neither can there be, a more important task than preserving peace. The world of today's man who controls nuclear energy and who penetrates outer space has become too fragile for the continuation of a policy of force. Survival is at stake!

It is not a new fact but it is, nevertheless, worth mentioning that the meeting confirmed that the doctrine of the Warsaw Pact is defensive in nature. This doctrine has nothing to hide and, therefore, the Warsaw Pact is ready to compare it with that of NATO. This also proves that we do not intend to attack anyone unless we ourselves become targets of an attack. We proclaim that we do not regard any country or people as our enemy and no country among our member countries has any territorial claims. The Warsaw Pact, and its only nuclear power, the Soviet Union, have proven their peaceful intention several times, among other things, by renouncing to be the first to use nuclear arms. [paragraph continues]

In determining the size of their armed forces and the level of their armament, the Warsaw Pact member-states start from the premise that they need as many soldiers and arms as are necessary to defend their own security. The military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact points out that "the current military and strategic balance of power remains a decisive factor in avoiding war. Increasing the level of this balance, however, does not lead to greater security." Neither does the superiority of power, we should add.

Mutual Interest [subhead]

The Warsaw Pact meeting in Berlin in this spirit summed up the comprehensive disarmament and arms limitation concepts and confidence-strengthening measures that emerged at the highest-level meeting of the Warsaw Pact in Budapest in June 1986, and which emerged before and after that meeting, too. The creation of peace and security in Europe with an ever lower level of arms is the aim of these proposals. On this point, our intentions are similar to the intentions of those in Western Europe who declare with us: We want peace in Europe with the lowest possible level of arms.

In the spirit of the slogan expressing this mutual interest, the Warsaw Pact meeting in Berlin calls again for a halt in nuclear tests, the elimination of nuclear, chemical, and other weapons of mass destruction, and for avoiding the spread of space weapons. Until all this can be implemented, we could establish chemical weapon- and nuclear-free zones in Europe under strict international verification, as the recently-published Jaruzelski plan proposes, a plan that further develops previous concepts such as the Rapacki Plan and the proposals of the Palme Commission. At the same time, the two military blocs could take the responsibility to refrain from using military force. As the other side constantly refers to the Eastern danger and the superiority of the Warsaw Pact in conventional forces and arms, the Warsaw Pact appeal in Berlin proposes that both military blocs reduce the size of their conventional forces stationed in Europe and their arms to a level that would exclude the possibility of either side's carrying out offensive maneuvers or unexpected attacks. In other words, a situation should be created in which the remaining forces would be enough solely for defense. This would greatly enhance confidence. An entire series of intermediate measures could be taken to strengthen this process. This process could also be strengthened if the experts held regular consultations on the asymmetry often claimed by the West and on ways to eliminate it. Speaking on this subject, the CPSU general secretary stressed in his Prague speech that, due to well-known historical and geographical reasons, a certain asymmetry has developed and this should be eliminated. Symmetry, however, should be restored by reducing the forces of the side which has an advantage rather than by increasing the forces of the side which has a disadvantage. Consultations on this and other issues can begin this year in Warsaw or in Brussels -- that is, at the headquarters of the military blocs, or at various locations.

This proposal shows that the states represented at the Berlin meeting, as formulated by the communique, "will strive to establish a comprehensive system of international peace and security covering the military, political, economic, and humanitarian areas alike." Such a security system would promote the creation of a nuclear-free world, a world free of the use of force, and a world in which the relations between peoples would rely on mutual respect, friendship, and cooperation.

The concepts formulated in the current appeal of the Warsaw Pact offer a program that provides clear proof of the Pact's new approach to the issue of security. In many respects, the Warsaw Pact goes out to meet the other side. The road leading to mutual security, however, will not be shorter and easier if the partner continues to stubbornly stick to its outdated doctrine and preconditions.

Outdated Doctrine [subhead]

Such an outdated doctrine is the so-called "flexible reaction" and nuclear deterrence, which essentially mean the same thing. Both are based on the concept according to which NATO maintains its right to select, by itself, the time and level of nuclear devices it would deploy against the other side in case of an armed conflict. With this, NATO wants to hold the presumed attacker in a state of uncertainty and deter him from carrying out a limited action with conventional arms in order to attain one of its political or military goals.

The starting point of this concept is already a mistaken one. The concept, according to which it makes sense to create any kind of deterrent force and threaten its use only in cases if we know whom we want to deter and from what, has been valid ever since Clausewitz. The NATO General Staff, of course, claims that it is the Warsaw Pact member-states that should be deterred from an unexpected attack against Western Europe. However, there has never been any such danger. Not a single Warsaw Pact member-state has ever wanted to attack anyone or force its political will on anyone else by means of military force. This is obvious from the founding document of the Warsaw Pact, which states that the Pact is open to every interested party and is ready to disband if the reasons for its creation cease to exist. And recently the Warsaw Pact has repeatedly offered NATO such a mutual and simultaneous dissolution, but NATO has been unwilling to take advantage of the opportunity so far. NATO has repeatedly confronted all the Warsaw Pact proposals on key issues of disarmament and security with its outdated schemes. While one side makes proposals for concrete disarmament steps and tries to promote an agreement with unilateral measures, the other side makes decisions on increasing the level of arms. This occurred recently at the meeting of the NATO foreign ministers held in Brussels too. Claiming that the dismantling of certain types of nuclear weapons has come close enough, NATO has made decisions to build new, presumably invulnerable, combat command positions aimed at increasing its own conventional forces and arms. And NATO justifies this, among other things, with the fact that "by reducing the number of nuclear weapons, there is an increase in the danger of an attack," and that "there are no prospects for a reduction of conventional forces in the near future."

The latest decisions made by NATO go against common sense and logic not only on this point. Its entire position is contradictory. On the one hand, NATO claims that there is a possibility of progress in East-West relations and that "we are closer now to a general arms reduction than in a long time." On the other hand, however, NATO declares in the same breath that "this situation requires an increased development of its defense potential." This is nonsense. If what President Reagan himself claimed in his declaration the other day is true, namely that the two superpowers have never been so close to a concrete disarmament agreement, then this should lead to a reduction in the arsenal of nuclear arms.

Such an agreement does not authorize anyone to keep the dismantled missiles under other names, by transforming them into short- or even longer-range missiles, or redeploying them on warships or submarines, all the while violating the agreement. This can in no way serve as a pretext to increase the conventional forces nor to create new and more sophisticated arms.

Different Approach [subhead]

This should also not be allowed because the destructive power of some conventional weapons today barely lags behind that of nuclear weapons, and what would be the sense of replacing one type of weapon of mass destruction with another? This would be a deception that the international public would hardly understand, let alone accept. [paragraph continues]

Data from recently published public opinion polls also show this, and prove that a majority of certain West European countries' populations already view their own governments' maneuvers to postpone disarmament with suspicion; they signal with their votes that they would like to see real disarmament and not deceptive maneuvers.

It is also widely known from the abovementioned public opinion survey that people in the West are also following the efforts of the Warsaw Pact with great interest and expectation. Perhaps, today these people also accept the pioneering role played by the Warsaw Pact member-states in maintaining peace, and this acceptance is a qualitative change, as this was not always the case. The Warsaw Pact member-states are looking for new ways and proposing courageous and new solutions that might have previously been inconceivable, and all this while they are strengthening constructive cooperation in international relations. The main goal is to avoid a nuclear catastrophe, that is, to save civilization. In this spirit, the Warsaw Pact supports the efforts of the Soviet Union aimed at eliminating the medium-range and tactical missiles, reducing the strategic nuclear missiles by 50 percent, strengthening the system of ABM treaties, and signing a Soviet-U.S. agreement on these issues.

It is not an exaggeration to state that the West is also beginning to recognize that we are talking about two different approaches to the concept of security. While the NATO General Staff and certain Western government factions claim that peace can be guaranteed only by accumulating increasingly complex weapons, the Warsaw Pact proposes a more secure path, namely disarmament. This would not only be the shortest road leading to peace but would also release the financial means that are so badly needed for economic progress, as opposed to constantly increasing arms expenditures.

This is the only possible and humane road to follow.

DAILY REPORTS ON MSZMP-RCP TALKS IN BUDAPEST

WA121155 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] At the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, Emil Bobu, member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee's PEC and Central Committee secretary, and Ion Stoian, secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee visited Budapest between 4 and 5 June.

Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary received the RCP representatives in Central Committee Headquarters.

Matyas Szuros and Istvan Horvath, Central Committee secretaries held the discussions with Emil Bobu and Ion Stoian.

The frank, comradely atmosphere of the talks reviewed current questions of Hungarian-Romanian relations and the implementation of the mutual tasks formulated and accepted at the 1977 talks held between Janos Kadar and Nicolae Ceausescu in Debrecen-Nagyvarad. They informed each other about the results and experiences of socialist construction as well as their activity regarding the maintenance of European and world peace.

The MSZMP representatives evaluated the development of Hungarian-Romanian relations and spoke about questions concerning old and new problems. They again reinforced that in the interest of realizing mutual socialist goals, the Hungarian People's Republic will do everything to strengthen the friendship between the Hungarian and Romanian people and the development of relations between two neighboring socialist countries.

In the spirit of the joint communique issued at the 1977 summit meeting, the Hungarian side emphasized that the settlement of questions concerning the situation of the Hungarian nationality in Romania is the responsibility of and an internal matter for the Romanian Socialist Republic. However, it also has international and Hungarian ramifications.

It is an interest of our country that Hungarians living in Romania, as loyal citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania, preserve their native language and culture in accordance with international norms pertaining to their rights as a national minority. They should participate equally in socialist construction and at the same time assist in the mutually advantageous and meaningful cooperation between the two countries.

The Hungarian side stressed that the differences [ellentetek] fanned by the ruling classes and kept alive by the enemies of socialism must be resolved with patient and persistent work. The dispute [nezetelteres] concerning historical questions must be clarified with scientific research and exchanges of opinion free of prejudice and denunciation. They let it be distinctly understood that only a misinterpretation of the facts can explain the unfounded accusations [vadak] that the Hungarian People's Republic is engaged in publication of historical works which revive reactionary concepts.

Both sides offered suggestions and observations to eliminate the unfavorable manifestations and to expand a balanced cooperation between the two neighboring socialist countries.

They expressed their readiness to make progress to clarify existing problems through joint efforts and by keeping the real interest of their respective peoples in mind. An agreement was reached that at a time to be agreed upon later, Hungarian-Romanian interparty talks would be continued.

Participating in the talks were Pal Szuts, our ambassador to Bucharest and Nicolae Veres, the Romanian Socialist Republic's ambassador in Budapest.

Emil Bobu and Ion Stoian left Budapest last night. The guests were seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Istvan Huszar, MSZMP Central Committee secretary.

BERECZ MEETS HSFC LEADERS IN BUDAPEST 11 JUN

LD120428 Budapest MTI in English 2016 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 11 (MTI) — Janos Berecz, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met leaders of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society (HSFC) in Budapest Thursday.

Antal Apro, president of the society, gave information on the work of the society and the implementation of the resolution on the work of the society and the implementation of the resolution from the 8th national conference. Following this, the Central Committee secretary informed leading officials of the movement on timely issues of home and foreign policy.

He said that Hungary follows with particular attention the processes under way in the Soviet Union and the peace initiatives put forth by the Soviet Union and the other member countries of the Warsaw Treaty. He spoke about the opportunities hidden in many-sided Hungarian-Soviet cooperation, and stressed the importance of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society in the intensification of bilateral relations.

NATIONAL BANK DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN VW FRAUD

LD101435 Budapest MTI in English 1330 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 10 (MTI) — As it is widely known from previous announcements made by the German car manufacturer Volkswagen, the company has suffered a loss of about DM 500 million in its foreign exchange scandal. It is also known that the Braunschweig Public Prosecutor's Office has been conducting an investigation in this matter and that two foreign exchange dealers of Volkswagen are already under arrest.

It has been ascertained that in Germany in a fraudulent way, by forging documents, non-existent transactions — probably aimed to disguise foreign exchange losses from their earlier dealings — were presented in the framework of manipulations as authentic in Volkswagen and, unfortunately, in connection therewith the name of the National Bank of Hungary was abused.

In connection with Volkswagen's foreign exchange scandal rumours have spread in the German press based on falsification of facts, insinuations, malicious assumptions and also on the statement of Volkswagen's arrested chief dealer. These rumours try to cast an unfavourable light on the National Bank of Hungary.

The National Bank of Hungary feels it therefore necessary to make the following statement:

The National Bank of Hungary had been involved in foreign exchange transactions with Volkswagen since 1984. All payments concerning the deals were fully made when due by both parties, thus there are no unsettled or open transactions. Consequently, Volkswagen cannot have any kind of claim whatsoever against the National Bank of Hungary.

The National Bank of Hungary entered into business with Volkswagen through and at the initiative of the Frankfurt based J. Schmidt and Partner broker company. Transactions between the National Bank of Hungary and Volkswagen were, almost without exception, spot deals. Part of these spot deals were done at a so-called 'historical rate' at the request of the broker claiming to act on behalf of Volkswagen. The National Bank of Hungary confirmed these 'historical rates' to Volkswagen in accordance with standard banking practices by way of telex and Volkswagen acknowledged the same by return telex.

Rumours stating that Volkswagen did not know that the above mentioned broker was involved in the transactions between National Bank of Hungary and Volkswagen or that the use of 'historical rates' was initiated by National Bank of Hungary do not reflect the truth at all.

The protocol signed by experts of the National Bank of Hungary and Volkswagen after their joint investigation following the discovery of Volkswagen's foreign exchange scandal states that the relevant documents were forged. The criminal investigators of the two countries came to the conclusion that the National Bank of Hungary is above suspicion in the foreign exchange swindle found at Volkswagen.

In this situation and in the possession of the documents the National Bank of Hungary feels obliged to categorically reject all unfounded rumours against its reputation published in the German press.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL VIEWS NEW HEALTH LAW

AU110827 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 May 87 p 6

[Text] The Presidential Council held a meeting on 29 May. The body discussed the report submitted by the Council of Ministers and modified law No II of 1972 on health care. The modification of the law was required primarily by the development and changes that have taken place in medical science.

The new regulations express that maintaining public health is not only a state task but a general social one, too. The legal amendment provides guarantees for citizens and the legal and ethical conditions in medical-biological research cases carried out on humans. The new law also regulates the marketing of curative substances and products that cannot be regarded as medicine. It also contains measures regulating the use of organs and tissue taken from dead people for medical purposes. The new law provides safeguards for the rights of respect for the dead, and it determines the conditions of treatment for alcoholics and other addicts. The new regulation is more clear-cut about prohibiting financial and other benefits for state health care and the practice of making health care dependent on such benefits. In addition, the regulations also prohibit the receipt of such benefits in certain cases. At the same time, the new law abolishes the limits placed on physicians, chemists, and other medical personnel in organizing professional associations.

The new law will go into force as of September 1987.

The Presidential Council also released and elected judges and then dealt with other current issues.

TRADE MINISTER'S REMARKS ON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

LD091109 Budapest MTI in English 0845 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 9 (MTI) -- In a joint session of the Parliament Commissions of Agriculture and of Plan and National Budget, opportunities of the development of agriculture were discussed.

A report of the minister of agriculture and food, delivered to the deputies prior to the session, notes that the development of Hungarian food industry and the keeping up of production standards depend on to what extent it can adjust to the demand of the world market. At the same time it can be foreseen that as a consequence of the overstocked market of the developed countries and the improving self-supply of the socialist countries, demand for agricultural products is to decrease. This phenomenon reflects not a provisional situation, but overproduction in the long run. As a result, the volume of Hungarian export can not be expanded, and the pattern and quality of export has to be improved in order to adjust better to demand.

In a verbal supplement Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade emphasized: "In addition to the member states of the EEC and the United States, 25 countries have sales problems of agricultural surplus. The upsetting of the balance of supply and demand has resulted from growing state subsidies and protectionism. For example, such an important customer of our meat and grain products as Austria has become our rival on these markets. All these developments have resulted in a difficult situation for Hungarian agriculture, and further advancement needs thoughtful economic political measures and a clear plan of action.

"In support of agriculture, the structure of foreign trade has to be developed in order for every economic unit, after meeting certain basic requirements, to be able to transact foreign trade."

"The Soviet Union is steady and reliable customer of our vegetable, fruit and grain export. However, the plans aimed at the development of Soviet agriculture have a determining impact on the pattern of Hungarian export."

On the current negotiations with the EEC Peter Veress said: "We would like to obtain the lifting of EEC quantitative restrictions, and the discriminative tariffs imposed on Hungarian exports. Hungary, in turn, has to review which products can be substituted by import as the negotiations can only be successful if import is increased from the EEC countries."

Ferenc Szabo, deputy minister of agriculture and food said: "Recently the annual hard currency agricultural export amounted to 1,100-1,400 million dollars. Despite the decreasing trend in the value of export, the agricultural trade balance has always been in credit, and concluded with a 620 million dollar surplus in 1986. While priority will continue to be given to the domestic supply, which takes three quarters of total production, in order to increase export, the food industry has to muscle into less overstocked markets."

Ferenc Szabo emphasized: "Restructuring of production in line with quality improvement is a matter of urgency. Greater attention has to be paid to more attractive packaging, and the meeting of specific demands and orders of small volume."

MANPOWER SITUATION IN DECLINE FIRST QUARTER

AU110841 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Jun 87 p 5

[Unidentified correspondent's report: "Manpower Balance for the 1st Quarter of the Current Year"]

[Text] On the basis of statistics received, the Labor Affairs Information Center of the State Office for Wages and Labor has prepared the manpower balance for the 1st quarter of 1987.

The report concludes, among other things, that there has been a perceptible decrease in the number of vacant jobs registered with labor exchange offices in the last 15 [figure as published] months, and changes have also occurred in the composition of manpower demand. Employers have been generally striving to improve the quality of their manpower, and thus there has been a considerable increase in the demand for skilled workers. The experiences of the 1st quarter of the current year show that several employers have not filled available vacant jobs and, as a result of a stricter assertion of labor discipline regulations, there has been an increase in the number of job seekers who lost their previous jobs as a result of negligence or some disciplinary problem.

In spite of the above-mentioned decrease, the number of vacant jobs registered by employers still stands at 57,000. The overwhelming majority of job seekers -- 81.6 percent -- could be employed almost immediately; this, however, does not mean that job seeking is not a problem in certain professions and in certain areas of the country.

The number of people registered with labor exchange offices for more than a month -- because these could not offer them a job -- increased from 972 in the 3d quarter of 1986 to 1,912 in the 1st quarter of 1987, indicating employment possibilities have become more difficult.

Compared to the previous period -- that is, the last quarter of last year -- the number of vacant jobs decreased by some 7,000, or 11.3 percent. Within this, manual workers are being offered 6,900 fewer jobs than in the previous period.

Concerning the various sectors of the people's economy, the development in manpower demand shows a considerably different picture. The fact that manpower demand in industry dropped to 6,500 also plays a role in the overall drop in manpower demand.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PLAN DISCUSSED

AU101032 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 19 May 87 p 5

[Article by Dr Arpad Bakonyi, deputy head of a main department in the Ministry of Industry: "Industry and Its Environment"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] It is an unfortunate fact that, neither on the level of the national economy nor of industry, could we fully meet the environmental goals of the Sixth 5-Year Plan regarding environmental protection. All in all, one can say that the environmental situation in our homeland is not favorable. Environmental pollution in general has increased, though at a lower rate than previously; while progress has been achieved in only a few areas. [passage omitted]

The Seventh 5-Year Plan of the national economy aims at reducing the process of environmental deterioration above all by improving the factors that determine the population's living conditions. The plan's statute deals in particular with the problem of creating a national network to handle dangerous wastes, with the reduction of sulfur dioxide emission, and with noise control and drinking water protection. The money available for the program of action aimed at improving air quality in seriously endangered regions amounts to 4.9 billion forints, of which 73 percent will be directed toward industry. Due to air protection investments, industrial wastes will drop by 101 tonnes for solid materials, by 13,000 tonnes for sulfur dioxide, by 23,000 tonnes for carbon monoxide, and by 2,000 tonnes for sodium dioxide.

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan period 30 billion forints are allocated for the water quality protection. A sum of 840 million forints is available to protect highly endangered sources of drinking water. In addition, a competition project is being prepared for more efficient quality protection and economic use of water. For this project a central grant of 500 million forints and a preferential credit of 700 million forints are available. Due to these resources water pollution in the environment could be reduced. Annually, this reduction could amount to 200 tonnes of ammonia, 225 tonnes of inorganic and organic poisons, and 360 tonnes of other dangerous wastes.

The program allocates some 3.9 billion forints for neutralizing dangerous wastes that are not suitable for efficient recycling in the foreseeable future. This amount will also cover the construction of regional incinerators and temporary as well as permanent storage depots.

According to more or less accepted estimations, annual wastes in Hungary amount to 100 million tonnes. This includes 63 million tonnes from agriculture, 8 million tonnes from the construction sector, and 29 million tonnes from the industrial sector. Out of this amount, 400,000 tonnes can be neutralized or recycled. Wastes that can be neutralized by incineration amount to 200,000 tonnes, and those suitable for depositing amount to 700,000 tonnes. [passage omitted]

According to present knowledge, the most efficient, though most expensive, method of neutralizing wastes is incineration. Unfortunately, most of the wastes in Hungary are not suitable for burning. These materials must therefore be stored in depots where they can remain for centuries and from where no pollution can escape. [passage omitted]

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan period 4.5 billion forints should be spent on the five present projects. All in all, the importance of our program lies in that we are taking the first and most difficult steps toward neutralizing wastes that present a potential danger to both land and water. Out of the annual amount of wastes, 15-170,000 tonnes are suitable for incineration, and 500-700,000 tonnes are to be deposited. With this program, however, we will have a modern solution that satisfies the requirements of our age only regarding 25-30 percent of our waste for burning (50 percent if the present incinerators are included, too), and only 8-12 percent of our wastes for depositing. Precisely because of this, methods must be found -- along with the enforcement of all aspects of environmental protection -- which will allow us to neutralize wastes in harmony with our economic potentials. Thus, we are examining the possibility of depositing wastes in watertight underground and surface mines with an infrastructure, or mines which can be made watertight by additional engineering.

LAZAR CONDUCTS WORKING VISIT TO COUNTY BACS-KISKUN

LD112243 Budapest MTI in English 2203 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June 11 (MTI) -- On Thursday Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived on a two-day working visit to County Bacs-Kiskun, the largest county of Hungary.

In Kecskemet County leaders informed the chairman of the Council of Ministers on local achievements, public mood and the maturing possibilities to increase economic results. Gyorgy Lazar conveyed the greetings of the HSWP Central Committee, personally of General Secretary Janos Kadar, and the Council of Ministers to the entire population of the county.

Thereafter he said it would be an error to underestimate the achievements of the past decades amid the current economic problems. "We should not forget," he said, "where and how the reconstruction of the country started, and what road we have covered. The most important task today is common thinking which should be accompanied by immediate deeds. The marking out of tasks, both on national and local levels, can only be the result of joint cogitation by leaders and collectives. Utilizing this source requires a high degree of invention, sensitivity to new concepts, courage and enterprising spirit from everyone at their own places of work. The basis of our work remains the resolution of the 13th party congress, the implementation of which calls for adjustment to the present-day conditions and circumstances. Renewal, flexible way of thinking, united action and expedience -- these are the guidelines for progress in socialist construction also in our country," Gyorgy Lazar said.

JUSTICE MINISTER EXAMINES LEGISLATION PROBLEMS

AU011408 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 May 87 p 5

["Interview with Justice Minister Dr Imre Markoja on the Problems Facing Legislature and the Necessary Changes" by correspondent Laszlo Szabo — date and place not given]

[Text] The law puts our life in a frame, sets out guidelines in public coexistence and the economy as to what we should and should not do, regulates and shows the way for us, encourages and curbs our activities, gives us rights, and defends us. It does all this by means of legal regulations — laws and regulations. It follows from this that the preparation and the creation of legal regulations affect the whole of society, and thus they are the affair of the whole of society.

Understandably, leading party bodies and government bodies periodically review the legislation processes and determine the desired requirements to make sure that the legal system adjusts even more smoothly to the economic foundations and the requirements of society's development. Legislation has again come to the fore in our activity. This was also one of the main subjects at the meeting of the socialist countries' justice ministers held in Budapest this week. What is the reason behind the increased attention given to legislation nowadays? We spoke about this with Justice Minister Dr Imre Markoja.

[Markoja] State guidance, whose important means is legislation, plays a fundamental role in developing socialist society and economic relations. In addition to this, the legislation process is also an important area of asserting socialist democracy. All this in itself justifies the need to deal steadily with the legislation system and its requirements. However, the timeliness of the issue lies in the fact that preparation of a law on legislation is currently under way.

Our legal system is a developed one and today it is appropriate for promoting the implementation of the tasks related to constructing a socialist society. High-level regulations that have stood the test of practice regulate fundamental living conditions, and our legislation reacts adequately to the development of and changes in our social conditions.

However, in addition to the results achieved, there are also negative phenomena in our legislation. The extremely quick changes in the regulations in certain legal areas, the lack of stability, and over-regulation are threatening the unity, clarity, and efficiency of the legal system. These phenomena are only partially due to the rapidly changing living conditions and the development of social circumstances that require legal regulations.

In recent years the decisions of the central party organs have repeatedly dealt with the role played by the legislators and legislation in state guidance. The 13th MSZMP Congress decision stressed the strengthening of the activity carried out by the National Assembly — including legislation — as well as the strengthening of the democratic character of the decisions of self-governing and local council bodies. Most recently, the MSZMP Central Committee Decision of 19-20 November 1986 formulated the need "for legislation to follow development, assist in economic activity, and cease to bring over-regulation."

Things That We Need More [subhead]

[Szabo] In connection with the many legal stipulations and the lack of stability in legislation, one wonders what over-regulation means numerically?

[Markoja] In itself the fact that there were 5,529 regulations in force at the end of 1986 does not mean much. There are countries with many more regulations in force. However, it seems that the above-mentioned number is too much for us. The negative aspect of this lies mainly in the fact that the number of valid regulations increased annually by 4-5 percent in recent years. The fact that, compared to regulations, the number of laws is small is also a negative sign. Out of the 5,529 regulations, only 146 laws govern our life.

[Szabo] Why are there so few laws? Is it because the preparation of a law requires disproportionately more work than the preparation of an executive order?

[Markoja] Naturally, the preparation of both demands a lot of work, but the preparation of a law mobilizes the entire National Assembly, while preparation of an executive order is the task of a 21-member body, the Presidential Council. Today, however, draft executive orders also pass through the "furnace" of several National Assembly committees. It is a fact that in a law we have to regulate more issues that affect the entire society than hitherto. At least, this is my opinion.

[Szabo] Do not the over-regulation and the frequent changes in regulations contradict each other?

[Markoja] Over-regulation and the lack of stability in regulations are closely related legislation problems. There are also common roots that cause these problems. In its November 1986 decision, the MSZMP Central Committee pointed out that over-regulation is partly caused by shortcomings in our government structure like, among other things, exaggerated centralism; in other words, in many respects the implementation of state tasks is over-organized and bureaucratic. There are also conceptual reasons behind over-regulation. Thus, for example, we often turn to legal regulations in solving social and economic problems in cases where other types of measures are needed. We often do not eliminate the causes of the offense, but consider only the administrative legal means, namely, sanctions. If some sort of mistake has to be eliminated, issuing regulations carries the pretence of efficient and quick action. But this is very often only a pretence. In reality nothing changes, because the reason for the mistake is not lack of regulations. We would be more successful if we were to take some economic and social measures instead of issuing regulations, and if we were to correct "only" work. This, however, requires undoubtedly more difficult, complex, and lasting activity than issuing regulations.

To Curb Over-Regulation [subhead]

[Szabo] You mentioned before that a draft law on legislature is in preparation. Will this law be able to curb negative phenomena?

[Markoja] It will be an important, but not an exclusive, means of doing that. It will provide a framework which will exclude a series of undesirable legislation efforts from the start. The differences in living conditions and the modernization of state guidance are inevitably accompanied by differentiation in legal regulations, too. Therefore, it is extremely important to work out a more clear-cut legal system that would better serve current requirements. [paragraph continues]

'Executive order No 24 of 1974 on the issue of regulations and their validity, which -- together with the Constitution -- regulates our legal system is, in many respects, already inadequate for current requirements. The proposal on further development of legislation, a proposal currently in preparation, has already been discussed by several scientific forums and by the government, which has even approved the necessary guidelines for the further activity of formulating this proposal.

One of the main goals of the law on legislation is to promote the priority of legislation over the formulation of regulations. The issue of regulations cannot be the main source of regulating specific living conditions. Only the law can fulfill this role. The task of regulations is to organize the implementation of laws and ensure conditions for this implementation.

In addition to a more consistent assertion of the priority of legislation, we also have the important task of systematizing the various spontaneously emerging legal forms on a principled basis. According to this, a legal regulation is a generally compulsory rule for behavior, created only by government bodies determined by the Constitution, which, if needed, is asserted by means of government collaboration. If any of these criteria are absent we are no longer talking about regulations but other legal means of state guidance which can be of two main types: decisions and legal guidance, respectively.

As a result of the modernization of state guidance, an increasingly frequent demand is emerging that requires that the central state bodies -- among them the National Assembly, the Presidential Council, and even the Council of Ministers -- refrain from issuing concrete rules of behavior but issue comprehensive goals and programs of a principled nature. These should not be issued in the form of legal regulations but as guidelines or principled positions, because they have no direct legal responsibility, only an orientation role.

This systematizing does not mean a fundamentally new approach in the Hungarian legal system, but rather a more clear-cut and determined delimitation of various legal means. In such a legal system citizens and guided bodies alike can see more clearly those state regulations which are absolutely compulsory for them and which can lead to legal disadvantages if they are violated. State bodies, on the other hand, can apply the various legal forms more consistently and, at the same time, can maintain their legislative sphere of authority more strictly.

More consistent assertion of the priority of legislation and a more clear-cut delimitation of legal regulations from other means of state guidance could facilitate the curbing of over-regulation and assure the unity and clarity of the legal system.

[Szabo] What are the legal policy principles that we want to determine in the course of legislation?

[Markoja] Among these the most important is the principle that expresses the aim of legislation, a principle according to which legislation -- with its particular possibilities -- should promote the defense and development of socialist social relations and the fulfillment of socialist democracy. Another important principle is the requirement to create regulations only when this is necessary to settle living conditions and where these conditions can be influenced by legal means. When modifying regulations, one should carefully consider whether changes in living conditions justify such modification and whether incorrect regulations lie behind failures and unexpected negative effects.

The unity and clarity of the legal system is a further essential condition for the efficiency and social prestige of the law. Assertion of the determining role played by the law can be a major guarantee for this condition. This goal is also served by the consistent application of the principle according to which we should refrain from creating a parallel or an unjustified multi-leveled legislation. Also in the interest of efficiency, in the course of the preparation of regulations we should thoroughly analyze whether all the conditions for the implementation of the regulations are present. We should create regulations only if we are sure that they can also be carried out. We should also analyze whether the expected results and the financial investment necessary to create these conditions for the implementation of regulations are proportional to each other.

Another legal policy principle that serves the assertion of socialist democracy is that citizens should contribute -- directly and by means of their representation and public organizations -- to the preparation and creation of regulations. The demand for the text of regulations to be as clear as possible and as generally understandable as possible is seemingly only a secondary requirement, but it is essential from the point of view of democracy.

More Democratically [subhead]

[Szabo] The 13th MSZMP Congress Decisions placed great emphasis on increasing the democracy of legislation. Have we achieved anything in this?

[Markoja] At present there are also many high-level regulations in force which public bodies and bodies that represent interests discussed, and their opinion is taken into account in the regulations governing certain living conditions. The democracy of legislation would, no doubt, be further increased if these bodies also participated -- as they themselves have requested -- in working out the concepts of major regulations and gave their opinion not only about the finished draft formulation. In this respect, we have a lot to do to implement the above-mentioned congressional decision. But to achieve this we also have to work out legal guarantees for the assertion of the rights of these organizations. In my view we should clearly state that, if the body which prepares the regulations does not respect the rights of public bodies and bodies representing interests in connection with the preparation of regulations, then the Council of Ministers should take measures. It would also increase the democracy of legislation if the legislator relied more than hitherto on the opinions of those who apply the law and of the citizens concerned. The most important condition for democratic legislation, however, is still a strict and uniform legal system, including the law, and the determining role played by the National Assembly. To give an extreme example: If the lower-level regulation, executive order, or guidance can be created in a way that is not in harmony with the law, and the organs which apply the law use it nevertheless, then it is useless to speak about the role of the National Assembly and the broad-scale participation of public organizations and the population in legislation and the preparation of laws. Otherwise this demand is nothing but the empty mincing of words. No doubt the Constitutional Law Council played a role in sifting this out, but the real role should be played by the law by strengthening its prestige.

The Deputies' Role [subhead]

[Szabo] The increase in election democracy and the creation of the new National Assembly 2 years ago represented one of the important steps in the further development of our system of political institutions. [paragraph continues]

The decision of the 13th MSZMP Congress also stipulates an increase in the role played by the National Assembly. How can we increase the role of this supreme body representing interests in the process of legislation?

[Markoja] The decision of the MSZMP Central Committee session of 9 October 1984 already mentioned the need to increase the role of the National Assembly. This decision formulated the public demand for increasing the legislative activity of the National Assembly in all the issues that essentially or widely affect the state organization and the rights and obligations of the citizens. As a result of this decision legislative activity increased. The new National Assembly following the elections — as everyone can see — has been characterized by increased activity which is reflected not only in the relatively large number of laws created in the past 2 years, but also in the fact that the genuine influence exercised by the National Assembly in legislation and in supervising government activity is increasing. I think it is desirable to steadily continue on this road.

The implementation of the concept according to which deputies would be informed in advance of the legislation program for a period of 5 years will also contribute to the legislative activity carried out by the National Assembly. It is also worth mentioning the new organizational rule determined by the National Assembly, according to which the deputies should receive the proposals — and thus also the draft laws — 21 days prior to the debate. Previously there was no such rule.

The increase in the sphere of legislation also raises the question of whether it would not be more expedient to determine more clearly the living conditions that should be regulated by the supreme body of our people's representation. For this it is necessary to review the legislative activity carried out by the National Assembly, the Presidential Council, and the Council of Ministers. By determining the legislative scope of these bodies more concretely, the constitutional functions — including regulations — of the supreme state bodies would be asserted more consistently.

[Szabo] There is still too little widespread professional and social debate in the process of preparing one draft law or another. Would it not be desirable to increase the frequency of these debates?

[Markoja] In the course of preparing regulations, at the end of the fifties we were already using public debate as a direct means of learning the opinion of interested people. Since then such debates have taken place very often, to recall only the latest ones: The education, press, and land laws, as well as the proposed modification of the family law were all refined in such debates. At present, the draft law on public road traffic is being debated in various forums.

Time for Debates [subhead]

[Szabo] What are the issues over which public debate is particularly justified?

[Markoja] It is a fundamental requirement to submit the draft laws affecting a wide range of the population for public debate. This principle has been asserted so far and we have also even extended it to such executive orders and, in some cases, to some decisions of the Council of Ministers. I refer here, for example, to housing regulations. The Council of Ministers has recently been working under a system whereby it stipulates what bodies a minister preparing a draft regulation should involve in organizing the public debate. Of course, the public bodies that represent interests can also initiate this.

In accordance with the requirements of democracy, we ask the bodies that represent those strata of society most affected by planned regulations to conduct the public debate, and we also directly approach various institutions and ask them to express their opinion. If not supplemented with adequate public information, this method could give the impression that we only rarely require direct public opinion. I must also mention the fact that the opinion of the people affected is also taken into consideration in the course of economic regulations at the Council of Ministers' level, but as relatively rapid coordination of generally various interests is necessary, this is done by means of various bodies that represent interests.

In my opinion, progress today would be reflected not in an increase in the frequency of debates, but in an increase in their genuine role. Therefore, a longer period of time should be given to the task of organizing the public debate. Of course, those who prepare regulations should also be given time to evaluate and use the opinions and proposals they hear. Otherwise the time and energy invested in debates is in vain.

[Szabo] There are still too many guidelines and positions of a legal nature that disturb the unity of law and order. There has been talk about this for quite a while, because this is not a new phenomenon. It is not possible to change this?

[Markoja] A more consistent and clearer delimitation of the regulations coming from other legal means of state guidance is meant to do this.

According to the planned new regulations, state bodies with legislative rights stipulated by the Constitution will be able to issue regulations of one type only. The National Assembly, the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers, and the councils will continue to be able to make decisions. Ministers and heads of bodies with a national sphere of authority will be able to issue orders. These orders, however, will be not generally obligatory, but will be obligatory for bodies that are directly managed by these officials.

In addition to regulations, decisions, and orders, there is still a need for so-called nonbinding, guiding measures within state guidance -- for example, legal guidelines. Their task is primarily to ease the implementation of regulations. The types of legal guidelines and the conditions in which they were issued were thoroughly regulated for the first time in 1982. Since then the system of legal guidelines has become clearer, but unfortunately circulars, positions, and guidelines still emerge from time to time which also contain orders that are already part of the regulations. These disturb the application of the law and citizens are often unaware of their existence. The law on legislation will, hopefully, do away with this negative phenomenon.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN TRADE TALKS -- Budapest, June 7 (MTI) -- An Afghanistani trade delegation headed by Deputy Minister of Commerce 'Ali Ahmad held negotiations in Budapest May 31st to June 7th. They exposed new opportunities for expanding trade between the two countries. Hungarian exports to Afghanistan consist principally of hospital facilities, pharmaceuticals, various consumer goods, vehicles, and rubber tires while imports are made up of cotton, leather, wool, sheep intestines, raisins, carpets and handicrafts. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 7 Jun 87 LD]

POPE JOHN PAUL II CONTINUES VISIT, ACTIVITIES 11 JUN

Delivers Homily in Szczecin

LD111404 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 0900 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Homily delivered by Pope John Paul II at 11 June mass in Szczecin -- live]

[Excerpt] In the eighties, Szczecin was the location of significant events, of very important agreements between the state authorities and representatives of the working world. What was the sense of these agreements? Was the point not, after all, concerning everything which corresponds to the dignity of human work and the dignity of working people, men and women?

Someone in Poland said correctly: We have been given the task of working on work [praca nad praca]. Yes, the events of the eighties have left us all with this task of working on work. [applause] In many dimensions, because human work has many dimensions and many relevant aspects, it remains our constant task as Poles to work on work, in relation to the fundamental rights and demands of family lives.

This task must be constantly tackled. [applause] One should remember that the nature and the mission of the family constitutes the most responsible social service; therefore, families have the right to correct development and living conditions which guarantee them a standard of living corresponding to their dignity.

The point here is just wages for work. [applause] The point is the roof over one's head, an apartment, beginning with young marriages and families which are just starting. [applause] The family is a community which can exist thanks to work and is at the same time the first internal school of work for each human being. Therefore, the point is, and I repeat, to constantly improve living conditions and, within this, the just treatment of mothers who must not be forced by economic circumstances to work outside the home at the expense of their irreplaceable family duties. [applause]

Saying all this, I do not wish to diminish in any way anything which has already been done toward this end in Poland. I do say, however, that the tasks are still enormous. One has to ask at the same time: Has not the correct sense of work been lost? Is not the reason for this loss that the fundamental principle that guided the hard work and thriftiness of Poles, wherever it appeared, especially in western Poland, been forgotten? This is a simple Benedictine principle: Pray and work. [applause]

The unforgettable primate of the millenium, Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, taught us: Work has two goals -- to improve things and to improve the human being who is working. It is done in such a way so that as a result the human being becomes better. These are words from his book "Spirit of Human Work." This happens when St Paul's advice is heeded: Whatever you are doing, do it out of your heart, as if for the Lord and not for the people, aware that you will receive the heritage from the Lord as your wages. [applause] [passage omitted]

Addresses Gdynia Crowd

LD112134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1815 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Address by Pope John Paul II in Kosciuszko Square in Gdynia -- live]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] How significant it is that the very word solidarity was said here on the Polish coast. [applause] Thank you very much, very much, for that reply. [applause] Thank you very much for the applause. [applause, chanting] Thank you very much for the applause, but I would also ask you to listen to the reasoning on which I want to concentrate. It is very important reasoning, very essential. When I finish the reasoning, if you consider it appropriate you may even express that with applause, but for the moment I would ask you to listen to it in its entirety and not to interrupt it.

And so the See speaks of the need for solidarity between the people and between nations. The fact that the very word solidarity was said here on the Polish coast is significant, that it was said in a new way, which simultaneously confirms its immemorial substance. Does not the future of man on all earth, among all the lands and seas, appeal for the need of that very substance? Can the world, the great and continually growing human family, continue and develop among growing antagonisms of the West in relation to the East, the North in relation to the South? Our contemporary world is so divided and so varied. Can the future, a better future, emerge from the increase of differences and antagonisms on the path of the common struggle, the struggle of one system against another, nation against nation, and finally man against man? For the sake of the future of man and humanity the word solidarity had to be said. Today it continues to reverberate throughout the world, which understands that we cannot live according to the principle of everyone against everyone, but only according to the principle of everyone with everyone, everyone for everyone. The word was said here, in a new way, in a new context, and the world cannot forget about it. The word is your pride, people of the Polish See, people of Gdansk, Gdynia and the Tricity, who vividly remember the events of the 1970s and 1980s.

In the contemporary world we cannot go on, driven by the imperative of enormous weapons, as this means the prospect of wars and self-destruction, really not just mutual destruction, collective self-destruction. We cannot go on, there can be no talk of progress, if in the name of social solidarity the rights of every human being are not going to be respected to the end, if enough room is not found in social life for his talents and initiatives, above all for his work.

Here on the Baltic, I too say this word solidarity because it belongs to the whole social mission of the church. The fathers and theologians spoke in this spirit. The social encyclicals of the past century were born from it; in recent times, the teaching of the Vatican Council and of both contemporary popes, John and Paul, including John's encyclical on peace: *Pacem in Terris*. Solidarity must go before a struggle: Then humanity can survive and every nation of the great human family can survive and develop. For what does solidarity mean? Solidarity means a way of life of a human multitude -- for example, of a nation -- in unity, with respect for all differences, all dissimilarities, which exist among people; and so, unity in multiplicity; and so, pluralism. All this is contained in the concept of solidarity; a way of life of a human multitude, lesser or smaller, of all humanity, of a particular nation, life in a unity worthy of man.

I said: Solidarity must go before a struggle. I say that solidarity also releases a struggle, but this is never a struggle against another person, a struggle that regards man as an enemy and foe, and that strives to destroy him. It is a struggle for man, for his rights, for his real progress: a struggle for a more mature shape of human life. For human life on earth becomes more human when there is the rule of truth, freedom, justice, and love. [passage omitted]

REPORTS, COMMENTS CONTINUE ON POPE'S KRAKOW VISIT

Reflects on Eucharistic Congress

LD111657 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1415 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Yesterday evening the holy father met young people in front of the seat of the Krakow Archbishopric, during which the pope shared his reflection of the Eucharistic Congress and its importance for Poland. He said, inter alia:

[Begin Pope John Paul II recording] Man is strong through being aware of his goals, tasks, and duties, and also being aware that he is loved.

A great danger -- which I have heard about and do not know if it is true -- is that in Poland people love each other less, that selfishness and contradictions are becoming more and more apparent: People hate each other, fight each other. Those are seeds of evil. This is not the Eucharist, this does not come from Christ and it has to be changed. I think that the [Eucharistic] Congress should, above all, transform the base of our community life. We all should be aware that there is someone who loves. [passage omitted]

You are yet another generation of Poles that again sets before itself the cause of freedom. [applause] I think this is good. I even wrote about it some time ago. I wrote the following sentence: One cannot possess freedom; it is very dangerous to possess freedom -- freedom should be won constantly. [applause] Freedom is an attribute of man. God created him free. [applause] He was created free and given free will, regardless of the consequences. Man has made ill use of freedom given by God, but he was created free by God and it will last forever. [applause] Here the very active participation of the church is needed as the church has particular experience and particular awareness of what freedom is. Freedom is a gift from God. In general, man can decide within the limits of what has been created by God. That is why the church is an expert on freedom just as it is an expert on sin. Freedom and sin go together.

I think the Eucharistic Congress is a form of challenge for the church in Poland for it to put the issue of freedom before this generation. Everyone who belongs to it is obliged to take part. No one can exclude himself from it; no one can say: I already have the solution, I have the situation under control. This is not the solution to the matter. There cannot be a healthy society in which the issue of freedom -- personal freedom, community freedom, and national freedom -- has not been completely solved with honesty and full feeling of responsibility. [applause] [end recording]

Urban Discusses Riot, Security

LD112053 Warsaw PAP in English 1650 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 11: PAP yesterday carried a report on the incident in Krakow following the papal mass. Western reports over-blow its scope. False are also Western reports saying the militia used truncheons and tear gas. No coercive measures were used. The demonstrations threw smoke candles and that is why it seemed that the militia used gas, stated the Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban today at a meeting with journalists accredited to the press centre for the papal visit.

Roman Mazio was apprehended in Krakow yesterday for orally abusing and then hitting a militia functionary on patrol in the back of his head with a stone. The militiaman is in a hospital. His life is not at hazard. Mazio was under the influence of alcohol, Urban announced.

Twenty-two people were apprehended and put under arrest in Krakow June 10. They disturbed public order, for instance, by displaying and shouting slogans aimed against public order or disseminating leaflets. Motions will be issued in the nearest future to direct 10 of those people to misdemeanour courts for punishment under speeded up procedure. Yesterday's incident in Krakow shows how easily political demonstrations turn into street brawls.

More disturbances of the pope's visit peace, its order and atmosphere are in the making. Groups and individuals who are organizing the provocations at the same time assure that they are not doing so. Disturbances in the visit of John Paul II are aimed against the process of constructive co-existence between the state and church. This is because they show that it could be used by third forces for attempts to weaken the stabilization in the Polish state. These provocations aim against the political reforms and the process of national agreement. Their organizers try to prove that the development of socialist pluralism, of which the course of the papal visit is a significant manifestation, could be used in undertakings aimed against the people's state.

The instigators aim at discrediting democratization and reform. They do not want to strengthen socialist Poland, therefore, they try to show that they would immediately abuse greater freedoms. The provocateurs also try to prove that constructive co-existence and cooperation between the state and church is not possible because it creates opportunities for mounting conflicts, for disturbing peace and the process of renewal and reform. Political provocateurs can hamper the church activity in the framework of socialist countries because they show that, for instance, public, mass religious ceremonies could be abused for events hostile towards socialism.

The authorities will undertake more decisive steps against street provocateurs in the conviction that this lies in the interest of the successful shaping of relations between the church and state, that is, is in line with the wishes of a vast majority of religious people in Poland.

Asked about the steps to be taken by the authorities in relation to potential perpetrators of public order disturbances during the pope's visit, the government spokesman stated that these steps would be adjusted to potential threats and that they would be effective enough to counter such attempts.

One of the questions addressed to the spokesman concerned the places which, according to information at the disposal of the authorities, could be sites of attempts to disturb the papal visit. Urban stated that he felt free from the obligation to reply to this question because, as he stressed, the organizers of such incidents inform representatives of the Western press about their plans in the first place.

Western journalists also asked the spokesman to comment on some of the fragments of the homilies delivered by the Pope. In reply Urban stated that the Pope was a guest of the Polish authorities and that it was not customary to assess the words of a guest of the Polish state.

Urban Reports on Arrests

LD111536 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Yesterday's incident at the Krakow Blonie and near the Krakovia Hotel after the papal mass were the subject of Jerzy Urban's press conference today at the Interpress press center. In a presented statement, the government press spokesman said that Western agencies are exaggerating the extent of that incident. Reports that the militia used truncheons and tear gas are also untrue. In connection with the incident, Roman Mazio was arrested. He verbally insulted and then threw a stone at a nearby militiaman who was on duty. Preparatory procedures have been initiated against Roman Mazio. He faces a sentence of imprisonment of from 6 months to 8 years. Ten of the 22 persons arrested will soon face magistrates' courts, with the recommendation that they be punished under summary procedure. Decisions regarding the remaining 12 arrested will be taken within 48 hours after their arrest.

Jerzy Urban also said the next disruptions of the calm of the pope's visit are being prepared. In connection with this, the authorities will take more determined measures against street provocateurs, convinced that this also lies in the interest of good church-state relations and therefore is in accordance with the wishes of believers in our country.

Onyszkiewicz Blames Security

LD111625 Hamburg DPA in German 1538 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Warsaw (DPA) — The leaders of the banned Solidarity trade union suspect that the street unrest during the pope's visit to Krakow on Wednesday evening was caused by a "provocation by the security forces". Solidarity Press Spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz told Western correspondents that according to reliable reports, plainclothes policemen attacked numerous people who wanted to proceed peacefully to another venue with the pope with tear gas and nightsticks. [passage omitted]

Reporter Reproves 'Brawl'

LD111529 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1405 GMT 11 Jun 87

[From the "Music and Topics" program presented by Piotr Krol]

[Excerpts] This is Piotr Krol. We entered Tarnow [as heard] early this evening in the pouring rain. At the crossroads and along the streets, militia uniforms were mingling with the yellow caps of the church stewards.

In a few hours the inhabitants of Tarnow [as heard] would welcome Pope John Paul II. Courteous, clear orders were given. We were told that the press center could only be reached one way, as other routes had been closed. The same situation existed in the morning when, a few hours before starting our radio relay, we were leaving the press center at the Tarnow [as heard] Hotel. [passage omitted]

I am speaking about [words indistinct]. In the evening we heard the report on the attempts to disturb Pope John Paul II's ceremonial visit to Krakow. An aggressive group, attempting to make the militia intervene, had stones, smoke flares, and gasoline bombs prepared for this occasion. Probably not coincidentally, there were Western TV cameras present as well.

Let us talk about this dispassionately, as emotions do not lead to anything good in such cases. It is my conviction that if the papal visit is to serve the aims of the Eucharistic Congress, then such behavior constitutes a negation of the church's intentions as well as the joint decisions of the church and state authorities that have given a dignified character to John Paul II's third visit to Poland. This also constitutes, I think, a contradiction to the intentions of the faithful who gather for the ceremonies. A brawl, after all, does not encourage religious sentiments. It also obviously threatens the safety of people, including the sick, the elderly, and children, of whom there were many attending the ceremony.

It is also true that some of the mass media are particularly keen on this kind of sensational event. Their representatives are usually interested more in the incident itself than in the real goals of the meetings, talks, or visits. It happened, and it happens, that such events are manufactured to order and distort the image of Poland and Poles.

I think that one more thing should be said in reference to the Krakow incident. An old Polish saying goes: Every visitor is a blessing [Gosc w dom Bog w dom]. Seeing the decorated streets and house windows, I think that many people wanted to be considered hosts. If this was the case, then they have undoubtedly been insulted and upset by the infringement upon the principles of hospitality.

TRYBUNA LUDU CARRIES PAPAL RESPONSE TO 8 JUN WELCOME

AU111104 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Jun 87 p 2

[Speech by Pope John Paul II at the welcoming ceremony at Warsaw's Royal Castle on 8 June]

[Text] Esteemed General and State Council Chairman! Representatives of the State Authorities! Ladies and Gentlemen!

Today's meeting marking my third pilgrimage to the fatherland is taking place at the Royal Castle in Warsaw.

This castle, which was destroyed during World War II like the whole of the capital, has at last been rebuilt and can continue to illustrate the traditions of Polish statehood and the history of an independent and sovereign fatherland.

In my thoughts, I combine this residence with the Royal Castle of Wawel [in Krakow] to obtain a fuller picture of this history throughout the centuries. [paragraph continues]

It would also be fitting to refer to Poznan and Gdansk, the ancient capitals of the Piast Dynasty. It is then that the 1,000-year history of the Polish people and state unfolds before us — the history of a Republic which first of all encompassed two peoples, three peoples, and then many peoples, especially from the end of the 14th century onward. It was a country that was widely open to everyone, regardless of ethnic, cultural, or religious differences. We often call to mind the words of the monarch who, during a period of great and often bloody tension, knew that "he was not king over human consciences," and said so in public.

The Royal Castle in Warsaw has at last been rebuilt from the ruins. These ruins have disappeared, but the memory of World War II has not disappeared from the consciousness of the Poles — nor from that of many other European peoples.

If the word "peace" occurs so frequently in the speeches of statesmen, including the State Council chairman's speech that we listened to with the greatest attention just now, then the word is primarily connected with the war that has cost so many victims. I will recall my visit to the Oswiecim [Auschwitz] concentration camp in 1979 and the words I spoke while standing in front of the tablets carrying inscriptions in 19 languages. Each of these tablets remains, as it were, a mute witness to the terrible holocaust. I remember mentioning tablets with inscriptions in Hebrew, Russian, and Polish.

These tablets illustrate the terror of World War II and serve as a warning!

This warning has been echoed in people's minds, especially in the minds of those who personally experienced the cruelty of war. The Polish people certainly occupy a key place among them. If I am recalling this today, it is so that I may once again underline the great general surge of conscience that has been reflected in the Human Rights Charter. This document has become, as it were, the very framework of the United Nations, whose purpose is to concern itself with peaceful coexistence between peoples and states all over the world.

The message of the Human Rights Charter is unequivocal. If you want to preserve peace, remember man. Remember his rights, which are inalienable because they stem from the very humanity of every individual. Most of all, remember man's right to freedom of religion, freedom of association, and freedom to express his opinions. Remember his honor, which must combine the activity of all human societies. For when the honor of each individual always steers the very basis of his existence, then all societies, peoples, and states live a full, authentic, and human life. Any violation and disrespect for human rights constitutes a danger to peace.

It is on this very subject that I spoke before the UN General Assembly on 1 October 1979, because the truth about peace has key significance in the context of the church's teachings.

It has been expressed very often in declarations by the Holy See. It has found particularly authoritative expression in Pope John XXIII's "Pacem in Terris" encyclical.

The subject "peace on earth," so closely connected with the evangelical mission from the very first chapters, so to speak, has never ceased to be the subject of regular memoranda by the church and of statements by individual episcopates, especially the Holy See, on various occasions, including every New Year's Day. [paragraph continues]

Against the background of the year of peace declared by the United Nations, the celebrations in Assisi, consisting of prayers for peace, have become a particularly important event. Not only all Christians were invited to it but also representatives of non-Christian religions.

The last time I was in the fatherland, in the difficult days of 1983, my greeting was as follows: "Peace to you, Poland! My fatherland!"

Speaking at the Royal Castle today, I have in my mind's eye the entire history of the fatherland, which has so frequently been scarred by the stigmata of war and destruction.

This historical experience, especially that of World War II, constitutes a special challenge to us, that we should undertake a "struggle for peace" in our own house as well.

Can we do this any other way than by reaching for the Human Rights Charter? After all, peace is always there, among people and within society. *Opus iustitiae pax* ("The task of justice is peace") appears among nations as the ripe fruit of social justice.

So one must begin with people, with those people who constitute Poland in the second half of the 20th century, the Poland of the sixties, seventies, eighties!

Each one of these people possesses his personal honor. He possesses rights that match this honor. In the name of this honor, everyone is correctly striving to be not just the object of supervisory activity by the authorities, institutions, and state life, but also the subject. And being the subject means taking part in forming a "commonwealth" ["*pospolita rzecz*"] of all Poles.

Only when the nation declares its subjectivity in every aspect of state life and says that it is master in its own house and helps establish life by means of its own work and contribution does the nation live a genuine life of its own. How important it is in the life of society for man not to lose confidence in his work, not to feel disappointment caused by it, and to be part of it.

In turn, this possesses key importance for the entire national economy. The economy, just like the work itself, is for man and not man for the economy. Only when man feels responsibility toward work and feels that work is for him can he establish economic progress. Man is always first.

I am saying this because the truth of it is part of the church's message to the modern world, the message "peace and justice."

I am also permitting myself to say this because I profoundly feel a difficult period in the life of the state and people, difficult in a socioeconomic sense.

So I will quote the following statement by the Second Vatican Council on this subject: "The conduct of those nations in which the maximum number of citizens take part in public affairs under conditions of genuine freedom deserves praise." [paragraph continues]

Underlining in this context the need for an "energetic public authority," the council further says: "So that all citizens may feel inclined to take part in the life of various groups that comprise society, it is essential for them to be able to find values that can attract them and make others follow their example. We may say with justification that the fate of man lies in the hands of those capable of passing on incentives for life and hope to successive generations."

I constantly ask for these "incentives for life and hope" in the prayers for my fatherland and people, whose son I feel to be so deeply. As bishop of Rome, I try to render a service to all people and nations, for this is really a service rendered by the church. On Polish soil this service is rendered by the church's shepherds in the fatherland, in unison with the bishop of Rome.

In the spirit of these same "incentives for life and hope," I extend my wish to all those who, exercising authority, possess at the same time particular responsibility for the present stage in our nation's history. I extend these wishes to the State Council chairman.

At the same time, I wish for Poland to always have its rightful place among the peoples and states of Europe and the entire world.

Thank you once again for the invitation. I extend my thanks to all cells of the regional and local authorities, to everyone for whom the pope's stay among his compatriots involves work and responsibility.

We all want to serve present and future generations. And the essence of this service is expressed so appropriately by the following sentence: Shape and convey "incentives for life and hope."

I wish this from the bottom of my heart.

Please also accept my gift. It is a portrait of a great churchman from the 16th century, one of the leaders of the Council of Trend, Stanislaw Cardinal Hozjusz.

PAP CRITICIZES WEST'S COVERAGE OF PAPAL VISIT

Correspondents Hold 'Bias'

LD120839 Warsaw PAP in English 0230 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 11 -- Much seems to indicate that part of the Western press correspondents accompanying the pope in Poland brought in their luggage not only note-books, tape recorders, cameras and typewriters but also some kind of a strange optical-mental instrument which serves to bias everything that happens in Poland to a certain pre-established thesis.

Only this strange attitude can explain why in the reports on the welcoming of the pope by the inhabitants of Warsaw and Lublin many Western journalists mentioned "strong apathy of the crowds" ("THE FINANCIAL TIMES"), "void look of Poles" ("LE FIGARO") or "discouragement on the faces of the inhabitants" ("LE MONDE"). Is it possible that "apathy" and "void look" were synonymous with the lack of anti-government demonstrations, expected by certain foreign correspondents?

Few Western papers emphasized the words on the need of undertaking "the struggle for peace" also in our own home, meaning the need of establishing national agreement, uttered by the pope during his speech at the Warsaw Castle. It seems that not a single correspondent, in his reports from Tarnow and Krakow, mentioned that Pope John Paul II accentuated each and every individual's duty of fighting for world peace in the present day.

The correspondent of the Swedish afternoon daily "AFTONBLADET", Ronny Nygren, wrote that during the homily delivered at the mass in Lublin, thousands of those gathered "considered themselves urged for struggle", while "THE NEW YORK TIMES" correspondent wrote that Pope John Paul speaking in Lublin "appealed for a revision of the communist system".

The majority of the Western press has in other ways violated the principle of journalistic reliability. The British "DAILY TELEGRAPH" announced for example that in Lublin "the police sealed off the city..., in order to limit the number of participants in the afternoon open-air mass". The daily does not reach the faithful from the Siedlce, Sandomierz-Radom, Przemysl and Kielce dioceses who, apart from the Lublinites, arrived in their thousands at the common in Lublin's Czuby suburb, while no reader in the British Isles will establish that the "DAILY TELEGRAPH" has broken the reliability principle.

The Swiss dailies "LA SUISSE" and "TRIBUNE DE GENEVE" have written so much after the security measures that in their reports from Lublin they failed to write a single word that the pope also visited Majdanek.

On the other hand the Paris paper "LIBERATION" carried an extensive account from Majdanek, but wrote in it with a reproachful tone that in front of the mausoleum in the camp the pope "failed to find words to pay tribute to the hundreds of thousands of Jews murdered in this concentration camp" -- it seems that the correspondent biased its report to one more pre-established assumption: about the church's alleged continuing anti-semitism. The same "LIBERATION" accuses Polish television and press that it gives the papal visit rather too extensive coverage. In this the daily sees a Machiavellian trick, writing that "the mass media's zeal and the magnanimity of the authorities, who envisage all-day live transmissions of pre-selected ceremonies dampen the inhabitants' enthusiasm". One can bet that if the television had not aired extensive footage, "LIBERATION" would also smell some kind of trick or the indication of the Polish authorities' fear against the pope's influence on society.

U.S. Reporters Show 'Bad Will'

LD112045 Warsaw PAP in English 1915 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 11 -- [By PAP commentator] As PAP has already reported, after the mass with the participation of the pope at Krakow's Blonie Meadow an incident which broke the gravity and atmosphere of the papal visit took place. A small, organized group of youth tried to stage a political brawl, that is a demonstration against the socialist state.

Press agencies extensively covered the incident yesterday and today, making it the most important event in Poland. The pope himself and his pilgrimage to the homeland receded into the background.

Some agencies, for instance REUTER, were professionally moderate in their attitude to the incident, while others, particularly the U.S. ones, scare with the vision of horror in Poland. They wrote about the policemen armed to the teeth who had dispersed the protest demonstration with truncheons and about the use of tear gas and smoke-bombs.

American journalists are usually appreciated for their promptness, efficiency and the ability of collecting information. They eye-witnessed, and it was not an accident, the cause of the whole incident. And although they were well informed, they displayed bad will in reporting it. No wonder, they came here, following an order to show how the people fight against the regime. The lack of facts confirming this thesis makes them conceive such facts and exaggerate them.

They happened to be at the place of the event so it was not possible for them not to see that, despite priests and seminarists' calling for peace, the incident's organizers attacked the policemen and threw two smoke producers at them, and that the police used neither truncheons nor tear gas. If the gas had been really used, the American journalists would have surely felt it. The more so that they often have to do with gas and petards at home, in American cities, so they can perfectly well differentiate between gas and a smoke producer.

The U.S. reporters overlooked the fact of injuring a policeman. This also was not in tune with the ordered image from Poland. Most probably, they will not pass the information that the perpetrator of the offence was 30-year-old Roman Mazio who in 1983 was sentenced by the court to two years in prison for a lewd act towards a teenage girl. It would not be surprising if American agencies' reporters soon presented him as an outstanding intellectual and oppositionist fighting against the totalitarian regime in Poland.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES MOTHER TERESA IN WARSAW

LD120850 Warsaw PAP in English 0210 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 11 — President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski today received Mother Teresa of Calcutta, general superior of the Congregation of Missionaries of Love. During the meeting, devoted to the congregation's work in Poland, Mother Teresa thanked for the favourable attitude on the part of the authorities. Wojciech Jaruzelski for his part expressed recognition for Mother Teresa's humanitarian activities. The meeting was attended by head of the office for religious affairs Minister Wladyslaw Loranc.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS WRAP UP ZHAO'S VISIT

Jaruzelski Toasts Zhao 4 Jun

AU091400 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Jun 87 p 2

[Speech by State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski at a banquet in honor of PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang in Warsaw on 4 June]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Zhao Ziyang! Esteemed comrades and friends! For the first time in the history of relations between our countries, we are hosting the acting CPC general secretary and chairman of the PRC State Council on an official visit of friendship. [paragraph continues]

I welcome you warmly, Comrade Zhao Ziyang, on behalf of the supreme party and state authorities of the PPR, and I welcome all the persons accompanying you.

My recent visit to your country and my warm and hospitable reception in Beijing are still fresh in my mind. I was able to directly convince myself about the scale of your great country's historic achievements and about its industriousness, culture, and patriotism. I am pleased that we are meeting once again today to continue the talks that began so fruitfully during my visit.

Our peoples are joined by traditional bonds of friendship and mutual warm feelings. We have been brought closer together by much painful historical experience and by the traditional struggle for national and social liberation. Poland's and China's embarkation on the road to socialist construction has created a basis for the comprehensive development of friendship and cooperation. These have gained a strong new stimulus in recent times. Political dialogue, especially between the parties, is deepening. Economic relations are developing to the advantage of both countries. Mutual trade has increased sevenfold over the past 5 years. Cultural, scientific-technological, information, and sports exchanges are expanding from one year to the next and encouraging a rapprochement between our peoples.

The development of our relations confirms the strength and vitality of the idea of socialism. In accordance with the principle "unity within differences," a communion of ideological goals allows one to harmonize the interests of each nation with a feeling of class solidarity and of responsibility for the fate of world peace and progress.

Comrades! The international situation is very complex. The forces of imperialism have not abandoned their aims toward domination and social revanchism. Their goal remains the same, only their methods have changed. The "gunboat diplomacy" which the Chinese know so well has been replaced by "missile diplomacy." From the Elbe to the Yangtze Rivers, from the Caribbean to the Gulf of Aden, efforts are being made to halt the progressive transformations and weaken socialism. The arms race, which is swallowing enormous material resources, is casting a deep shadow over the whole of mankind and over all states and peoples. It threatens every day and every hour with the accidental or deliberate release of hell on earth.

In a nuclear age "a new way of thinking" in the full sense of the word is necessary. The peace offensive of the Soviet Union and socialist countries, and the innovative approach toward problems of arms controls and military doctrines are creating a real chance of freeing the world from the danger of nuclear annihilation and permanently healing international relations. This has been eminently confirmed by the Berlin session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

Poland, which lies in the heart of Europe and has such a difficult history, is particularly concerned with consolidating peace and security on our continent. It is with this thought in mind that we have recently put forth the comprehensive plan to reduce armaments and increase confidence in central Europe.

The need for equal security concerns Europe, an area with the greatest concentration of mass-destruction weapons, as well as the other continents. The world is increasingly small and increasingly interdependent. We support every constructive universal and regional proposal to solve thorny issues purely by political methods, including in Asia, which has so often been the scene of destructive warfare and brutal aggression. [paragraph continues]

We received with appreciation your government's declaration, whereby the PRC will not be the first to use a nuclear weapon, and your protest against the militarization of space and support for a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific. We want a creative and rational peace philosophy to find practical application in all parts of Asia.

The 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is approaching. It shook the world and opened a new era in the life of mankind. Its historic achievement is great. The profound transformations that are taking place in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries today are adding fresh, momentous substance to it and reflect the correctness of the present historic stage of the development of our alliance.

The victory by the socialist revolution in China, won by means of a dedicated and persevering struggle by the people and the heroism by Chinese Communists, is one of the most important events in postwar history and an important contribution to a progressive and anti-imperialist future for our planet.

Cooperation between all socialist states in the international arena, coupled with full respect for their internal differences and regional priorities, is a major factor, even a key factor, in order to consolidate the peace and security of Europe and the world.

Esteemed comrades! The 10th PZPR Congress affirmed and expounded the line of socialist renewal and of democratic and economic reforms. This path has not been free of difficulty, but as the Chinese proverb says, "good medicine tastes bitter." So we must conduct ourselves boldly wherever the country's development and the good of man are at stake. This we must do by increasing the efficiency of socialist management, modernizing production, and stimulating innovation.

In our Marxist-Leninist policy we are availing ourselves of the experience of the other socialist countries. At the same time, we are sharing conclusions that we have drawn from our own searches. It is with lively interest and positive sentiment that we are monitoring the modernization and reform program being implemented under the leadership of the CPC. We wish you, Chinese comrades and friends, further success on the path of socialist construction.

I wish to express my conviction that the talks with you, Comrade Zhao Ziyang, and your stay in Warsaw and Wroclaw will help you to better acquaint yourself with Poland and the Poles, and that the present visit will extend the road leading to a further development of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the PPR and the PRC.

In this spirit, I raise a toast:

-- To the further success of our parties, states, and peoples;

-- To your health, Comrade Zhao Ziyang, and that of all the comrades and friends present;

-- To peace and socialism!

Zhao Replies to Jaruzelski

AU091448 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Jun 87 p 2

[Speech by PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang at a dinner in his honor given by PRC State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski in Warsaw on 4 June]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade W. Jaruzelski! Dear comrades and friends! I feel very honored to have come on a visit to your beautiful country. The warm welcome and hospitable reception we have been accorded by the esteemed hosts are an embodiment of the Polish people's great positive feelings and profound friendship for the Chinese people. I wish to thank you sincerely for this.

This is my first visit to your country. But as the native country of Copernicus, Madame Curie-Sklodowska, Chopin, and Mickiewicz, Poland is not alien to the Chinese people; for a long time our nation has been admiring the manliness of the Polish people in the struggle for the fatherland's independence, their heroic deeds in the struggle against fascism, and their great achievements since the war during the country's rebirth and reconstruction. In particular, we are impressed and pleased with the fact that the Polish party and government, acting together with people from various social milieus and acting with combined strength and on the basis of their own wisdom, fortitude, and power, have recently made successful efforts to reverse the situation and lead to stabilization, thus permitting the economy to reembark on the proper development path. We are convinced that, under the leadership of the PZPR with Comrade W. Jaruzelski at its head, your people will surely achieve increasingly greater success in further stabilizing the situation and in proceeding with economic construction.

Comrades! Right now both the political and the economic situations in our country are developing very well. Since the Third CPC Central Committee Plenum and 11th CPC Congress in 1978, our People's Republic has been entering a new period of history. Guided by our party's correct Marxist line, fighting with combined strength, and paving a way for themselves, the Chinese people have achieved generally recognized success in the work of socialist construction. We have already made the first encouraging steps toward changing our country into a modern socialist one.

The essence of the line our party has been following since the Third Central Committee Plenum and the 11th Congress is to combine Marxism with practice and, in a great country like China, build a Chinese type of socialism. This is an exceedingly difficult task which not only requires that our people, acting on the basis of their own strength, struggle harshly and commit the efforts of several generations, but also requires a permanent and stable peaceful international climate, support from various countries, and broad-scale cooperation and exchange with various countries of the world. It is with a sincere intention of enhancing accord and confidence, stimulating cooperation, and preserving peace that we have come to visit Poland and other socialist countries in eastern Europe.

The Chinese people love peace very much. Concerning international affairs, our country is consistently pursuing an independent and peaceful foreign policy, regarding the preservation of world peace as their inalienable duty. You in Europe and we in Asia are all struggling to preserve peace. The untiring efforts of the countries of East Europe for the sake of detente and dialogue in Europe and the world arouse our appreciation. We are convinced that, thanks to the efforts of each side and the joint struggle by the nations of the world, mankind is bound to disperse the clouds of war and live in the full light of peace.

Learning of each country the strong points concerning economic construction is an important part of the Chinese policy of openness to the world. Poland and other European socialist countries have amassed rich and useful experience during their search for ways of socialist construction that suit each country's reality. We are convinced that an exchange of views and experience with our hosts on this subject will greatly benefit the Chinese people in the work of construction and reform. Profound traditional friendship exists between the Chinese people, on the one hand, and the peoples of other socialist countries in East Europe on the other. The Chinese people will never forget how the socialist countries of East Europe rendered us valuable support and help in the work of revolution and construction in our country. Even though relations between us were cool during a certain period, those between China and Poland have achieved considerable progress in all spheres in recent years. Our friendly cooperation with the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Bulgaria has also been revived and is developing. We also feel pleased because of this. We value what has already been achieved and wish to continue to develop bilateral friendly cooperation. Of course, certain differences between the domestic and foreign policies of each country may arise because of different specific conditions and a different reality in each one, these policies having been worked out in accordance with this reality, and there may be differences in the way each country views some issues. Nevertheless, we do not think differences like this should be an obstacle to the development of friendship and cooperation between us. We are firmly convinced that if we understand one another and have confidence in each other; if we respect mutual sovereignty, territorial integrity, nonaggression, noninterference in domestic affairs, equality, mutual advantages, and peaceful coexistence; and if we respect the principles of independence, full equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affairs concerning interparty relations, then the friendly cooperation between us is certain to be crowned with even greater success.

Comrades! We have come to visit Poland at a time when the friendship and cooperation between China and Poland are developing dynamically. The leaders of both countries have frequently exchanged visits over the past few years. Political dialogue between the two countries has been developing unceasingly, and mutual understanding and friendship between both peoples have been strengthening with every new day. Both sides are conducting increasingly broad and effective cooperation in the economic, scientific-technological, and other spheres. Comrade W. Jaruzelski's visit to China last September started a new stage in Sino-Polish relations. Together we were able to welcome the normalization of our interstate and interparty relations. We are convinced that, thanks to the efforts of both sides, we are sure to welcome an even more wonderful tomorrow in relations between China and Poland.

I propose a toast:

- To the flourishing of the Polish state and to the happiness of its people!
- To the further development of friendly cooperation between China and Poland!
- To a ceaseless consolidation of the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Polish peoples!
- To the health of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski!
- To the health of Comrade Zbigniew Messner!
- To the health of the comrades and friends present!

Visit Proves 'Historic'

AU101336 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jun 87 p 6

[Zygmunt Slomkowski commentary: "Friendship and Satisfaction"]

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, is leaving Poland today. We bid farewell to the Chinese people's highest representative in the deep conviction that his visit and talks have now acquired a historic significance in our friendly relations. Following Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to Beijing last year, Zhao Ziyang's present visit to Poland has consolidated the Polish-Chinese summit state and party political dialogue. This invaluable fact attests to a high level of our cooperation and to the strong joint resolve to expand and deepen this cooperation on a stable and long-term basis. For the two sides the development of just such relations is a result of the strategic principles of internal and external policies and helps to realize the goals of socialist building and to promote efforts favoring peace and international security.

The decisions made in Warsaw provide for extensive cooperation in policy, the economy, communications, culture, science, and sports. There will also be broad cooperation between parliaments, government departments and institutions, and social, trade union, youth, creative, and scientific organizations.

We attach special importance to economic and scientific-technological cooperation because of the two countries' economic priorities. We have achieved high quantitative standards in this regard and have therefore almost exhausted our simple production reserves. This has created an urgent need to use new methods and resources. In his interview with TRYBUNA LUDU Comrade Zhao Ziyang discussed a range of such possibilities and stressed as an example Poland's share in modernizing Chinese plants, the establishment of joint enterprises, cooperation, coproduction, and so on. Nevertheless, all this does not exhaust other possible projects suggested by our familiar experience in navigation and mining.

Almost each day produces new possibilities for cooperation because our two countries continue to promote ambitious development programs based on similar strategic principles -- modernization and reforms. The first creates advantageous conditions for cooperation in modern technologies and in producing highly efficient equipment. The second facilitates cooperation and the opening of new channels of cooperation and stimulates all kinds of initiative.

The main issues of the international situation were also discussed during the visit. The exchange of views was characterized by joint aspirations to preserve peace and to make world events serve peaceful international cooperation. These are the pillars of the two countries' foreign policies, pillars that create a broad and convenient platform for Polish-Chinese cooperation in the international arena. "We support each other insofar as we are able to," Comrade Zhao Ziyang stressed in his TRYBUNA LUDU interview. A day before he said: "We praise the indefatigable efforts of the East European countries favoring detente and dialogue in Europe and the world. We are convinced that, thanks to efforts made by each side and thanks to the common struggle of the peoples of the world, mankind will certainly be able to disperse the clouds of war and live in the full majesty of peace." On the other hand, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski said: "The cooperation in the international arena among all socialist countries, provided their internal characteristics and regional priorities are fully respected, is an important and downright key factor in consolidating peace and security in Europe and the world."

The decisions and declarations made in Warsaw go beyond Polish-Chinese relations. Comrade Zhao Ziyang's visit to Poland begins his tour of the East European socialist countries and is the first Chinese party-state summit visit to these countries. This means that the importance and status of China's cooperation with those countries has been raised.

Leaving Poland, Comrade Zhao Ziyang and his delegation can rest assured that we bid them farewell with feelings for friendship and complete satisfaction with his visit, which will promote the development of our cooperation for the benefit of our two peoples and the cause of world peace.

Cables Jaruzelski From Plane

AU111103 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Jun 87 p 1

[Message of thanks from PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang to PPR State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski from the aircraft taking Zhao Ziyang to Berlin on 8 June]

[Text] To Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State Council chairman, in Warsaw:

Ending my official visit of friendship to your country, I warmly thank the PZPR and the Polish Government and people for the warm and sincere reception.

My visit to your country has been a complete success. I am very pleased with our businesslike, friendly, and very fruitful talks. Thanks to the visit, we have enhanced mutual understanding and consolidated our friendship even further. I am convinced that the friendly relations between the parties, states, and peoples of China and Poland will surely consolidate and develop.

I wish the PPR development, and its people happiness!

May the friendship and cooperation between China and Poland develop constantly!

Zhao Ziyang, CPC Central Committee acting general secretary and PRC State Council premier
8 June, 1987

JOINT U.S. ECONOMIC COUNCIL SESSION OPENS

LD112139 Warsaw PAP in English 2043 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 11: The Polish-American Economic Council opened its 7th session in Poznan today.

The two-day debates are attended by employees of Polish foreign trade, general managers of Polish plants and 40 representatives of American industry. The Polish side is headed by president of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade Ryszard Karski and the American side by Dale Hathaway.

The debates of the Polish-American Economic Council, which was founded in 1974, were resumed following a 7-year break.

The meeting will discuss measures and ways which the industrial-commercial circles in both countries should undertake to expand commercial turnover and mutual economic cooperation in conditions under which the U.S. Government restored customs fees for goods imported from Poland according to the most-favoured-nation status.

Several key topics dominate in the talks. They concern the financing of trade contacts, industrial co-production, cooperation in agriculture. Discussion on the possibilities to undertake joint economic ventures will be important. Against the backdrop of binding regulations the Polish side is presenting its proposals and the law on joint ventures.

STATE COUNCIL LEARNS VALUE OF 1986 'VOLUNTARY WORK'

LD112233 Warsaw PAP in English 2202 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 11 -- The Council of State today acquainted itself with information on voluntary work in 1986 and that planned for 1987.

The value of voluntary work in 1986 totalled 63.6 billion zlotys and was three times higher than in 1983. It is estimated that the value of voluntary work in the current year will exceed 74 billion zlotys.

In underscoring the big economic significance of voluntary work the Council of State said that it is the best way of accelerating the fulfillment of numerous important social needs. It is also a lesson of self-government and thriftiness, it said.

The Council of State reviewed and approved the programme of activity of the Supreme Court in the 1987-92 term. The programme lays stress on constantly giving consideration in judicial decisions to the transformations taking place in the political, economic and social life of Poland so that the practice of implementing the law most fully contribute to the development of society and the state, the further stabilization of social life, the realization of the tasks of the second stage of economic reform and the enhancement of the socialist legal awareness of all citizens.

The Council of State recommended the further perfection of the cooperation between the Supreme Court and the Prosecutor's Office, the Constitutional Tribunal and other bodies of public order protection as well as the development of collaboration and scientific contacts with the supreme courts of other socialist countries.

The Council of State heard information supplied by the prosecutor general on the activities undertaken to rationalize employment and on the organizational improvements in the common units of the Prosecutor's Office of Poland. These consist in, among other things, cutting the number of managerial posts.

CEAUSESCU PAYS 'WORKING VISIT' TO BIHOR COUNTY

AU100839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0949 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/6/1987 -- RCP General Secretary, President of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, started a working visit to Bihor County (north-west of Romania) in the morning of June 10. The first visit objectives were economic units in Beius town.

Visits Industrial, Farm Units

AU101846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1659 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/6/1987 -- In the morning of June 10 President Nicolae Ceausescu started a working visit to Bihor County (northwestern Romania). This ancient Romanian hearth, where Romanians and Magyars lived in brotherhood, has seen an impressive development on an economic and sociocultural plane, especially after the Ninth RCP Congress (1965).

As an outcome of earmarking substantial investment funds -- some 68 billion lei in the last twenty years -- this county boasts a powerful technical-material base which represents all the key industries, as well as 100,000 work places. The county also enriched with more than 87,000 flats and dwellings, while education, science and culture have seen steady advancement.

During the meeting with worker collectives of the machine-tools manufacturing enterprise and the furniture works of Beius just as of the knitwear enterprise in Oradea (the county seat), the Romanian head of state analyzed, together with representatives of the party and state bodies, the ways and means helping Bihor County fulfill its tasks for this year and the current five-year period. During the visit President Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated the results scored so far, and asked decision-makers to work for the continual modernization of production by applying the extending robotization, for higher competitiveness by turning out products on a par with the world's best so that the Romanian-made machine tools, furniture, and knitwear be exported to an increasing number of countries.

The visit also included farming units of the county. At the producer cooperative farm of Salonta, just as at the state agricultural enterprise of Inan the programmes for increasing the cereal and technical plant productions, developing animal breeding were analysed as were the measures taken to encourage small-scale industry in the cooperative sector of Bihor agriculture to the end of more efficiently using local raw materials and manpower in villages. An exhibition presented the achievements scored in the county in increasing livestock and animal production.

Aspects related to the development of the communities in Bihor County were also discussed during the visit.

In the evening President Nicolae Ceausescu met in Oradea with members of the bureau of the party county committee.

The working visit to Bihor County continues.

Meets RCP Bureau Members

AU111153 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0938 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, June 11, 1987 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, met on June 10 in the evening with the members of the Bureau of Bihor County RCP Committee.

Based on the conclusions drawn from the analyses made during the same day in industrial and farm units, the main ways of action were analyzed and established for securing the fulfilment in the best of conditions of the tasks deriving from the Bihor County from the plan for 1987 and the whole five-year plan from the documents of the 13th RCP Congress.

President Nicolae Ceausescu considered that the results scored could have been better if the county committee, the party bodies and organizations, the executives of the economic units had acted more firmly for the operative settlement of all issues emerged in the activity for the fulfilment of the plan, for the full capitalization of the technical and human potential, of all resources in the county's economy.

Stressing that the country had everything needed for the fulfilment of the tasks entrusted, the party's general secretary recommended that resolute measures be taken for the liquidation of the negative states of affairs and the raising of the whole activity onto a higher level of quality and efficiency.

The plan we have in the current five-year period, the speaker stated, has a decisive role in our country's future development, in the attainment of a new development level and all party organizations have to commit themselves plenarily to the fulfilment of the plan provisions.

The members of the bureau of the county party committee assured Nicolae Ceausescu, in behalf of all Bihor working people, that they would do their utmost for the unabated implementation of the orientations and recommendations, for the integral fulfilment of their tasks, for increasing Bihor's contribution to the country's general development.

Tours Oradea Enterprises

AU111922 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/06/1987 -- RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu continued in the morning of Thursday, June 11, his working visit to Bihor County analysing with economic executives, specialists and working people in the units visited, the way in which steps are taken to fulfil production plans recommending measures meant to ensure the continuous prosperity of the county, its growing contribution to the thriving of Socialist Romania.

The first unit visited was the "Infratirea" machine tools enterprise in Oradea Municipality where a survey was made of the main achievements scored by that collectivity in increasing and diversifying production, manufacturing modern highly automated and efficient machine tools, special machines and aggregates that widely replace conventional universal machines. The enterprise has recently assimilated highly efficient flexible cells and technological lines.

Highly appreciating the achievements of that well-known enterprise of Oradea, President Nicolae Ceausescu recommended that competitive, high-tech machine tools be further manufactured.

Next, seeing round an exhibition RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu was shown a series of new products of the "Metalica" enterprise also in Oradea, manufacturing household appliances, consumer goods and special devices for electronics and electrical engineering. Highly appreciated was in that framework the manufacture of dyes used for enamelled vessels, of the copper sheets and flexible heaters that make up household appliances. The last unit visited was the Oradea aluminium oxide enterprise, a representative unit of the Romanian chemical industry. The RCP and Romanian state leader's working dialogue with decision-makers, and experts focused on the questions related to actions taken for the fulfilment of plan indicators, for the implementation of the fabrication processes organization programmes. It resulted that through the steady modernization of technological processes the enterprise doubled its capacity being able to process all sorts of bauxite from all over the country steadily increasing the aluminium oxide recovery index. Making best use of bauxite and commissioning new plants the enterprise increased its marketable production over eight times in its 22 years of existence in conditions of substantial cuts in specific consumption of electricity and thermal power, caustic soda. Closely collaborating with the Central Institute of Chemical Research the unit succeeded in producing special aluminium oxides for the first time last year, this year meeting the demands for these brands completely eliminating the import of special alumina.

Appreciating those results President Nicolae Ceausescu requested the decision makers participating in the working dialogue, specialists, designers, all the working people to intensify research in order to finalize technologies for obtaining alumina from indigenous raw materials.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's working visit to Bihor County ended in a big civic rally held on Thursday at noon in the central square of Oradea Municipality attended by more than 100,000 inhabitants of the county seat and the neighbouring communities.

During the rally Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu made an extensive speech followed with keen interest and punctuated with applause by those present.

In the afternoon President Nicolae Ceausescu returned to Bucharest.

ROMANIAN-CHINESE YOUTH MEETING OPENS IN BUCHAREST

AU112031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 11 Jun 87

["Festive Opening of Friendly Get-Together of Romanian and Chinese Youth" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/06/1987 -- The friendly get-together between representatives of the Romanian and Chinese youth, taking place in Romania these days, opened festively in Bucharest on Thursday, June 11.

The participants received with keen emotion and deep satisfaction the messages of salute conveyed to them by RCP General Secretary and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China -- another telling expression of the confidence the two parties have in the young generation.

Those present voiced their feelings of deep gratitude for and valuation of the permanent care of the RCP and the CCP for the communist education of the young generation, for its multilateral assertion in all areas of activity. The full adhesion of the youth organizations of the two countries was expressed to the generous ideas and recommendations conveyed to them that the Romanian and Chinese youth cooperate ever closer within the framework of the fine links between the two parties and countries, jointly contributing more substantially to the common cause of the Romanian-Chinese friendship and cooperation of socialism, disarmament and peace, of international understanding and cooperation.

Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, first secretary of the CC of the Union of Communist Youth, and Feng Jun, secretary of the Secretariat of the CC of the Chinese Communist Youth League, head of the delegation of the Chinese youth to the friendly meeting, attended and addressed the festive meeting. Present were also Yu Hong Liang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Bucharest, embassy staff.

The speakers underscored the ever upward course of the friendly and cooperative ties between the Romanian and the Chinese youth, between the Union of Communist Youth and the Communist Youth League, in the spirit of the traditional relations between the two parties, countries and nations, on the basis of the understandings covenanted at top level.

The joint wish of the two youth organizations was expressed to further work alongside the progressive and democratic youth everywhere to the end of achieving and consolidating the unity of the young generation in the fight for peace, disarmament, national independence, for a better and more just world.

A gala show was given at the end of the meeting by youth artistic ensembles, participating in the friendly get-together.

The events within the meeting continue.

STANIC COMMENTS ON BALKAN MEETING, REAGAN MESSAGE

AU100751 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Jun 87 p 4

[2. Mandzuka report: "For a Peaceful Balkans"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 4 Jun — The Yugoslav Government's initiative for a meeting of the Balkan countries' foreign ministers is primarily directed toward providing new stimuli for multilateral cooperation and the creation of an atmosphere of deeper mutual understanding and trust — this is the key part of the answer, Yugoslav Government spokesman Aleksandar Stanic gave at the press conference today. [passage omitted]

Can you say anything about the content of the message President Ronald Reagan recently sent to Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency? one journalist asked.

The message, Stanic said, paid respect to the Yugoslav Government's resolute efforts to stabilize the economy; it referred to the U.S. interest in further strengthening and broadening cooperation between the two countries, particularly economy and trade. This is part of the established practice between two countries to occasionally exchange messages at top level. [passage omitted]

MAMULA RECEIVES PRC MILITARY DELEGATION

LD111922 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jun (TANJUG) — Today Fleet Admiral Mamula, federal secretary for National Defense, received a PRC military and economic delegation which is visiting our country and our Armed Forces, led by Ding Henggao, minister in charge of the PRC National Defense Science, Technology and Industry Commission.

During the talks, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, special attention was devoted to cooperation between the Armed Forces of the SFRY and the PRC. The two sides noted that relations in various spheres of life and work are developing to the satisfaction of both countries and that all the prerequisites exist for their further deepening, including in military and economic relations between the two countries' Armed Forces. In this connection the two ministers discussed some concrete programs and forms of military and economic cooperation.

The talks in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense were attended by Lieutenant Colonel General Svetislav Popovic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, and other aides in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. The reception and talks were also attended by Tian Zengpei, PRC ambassador to Yugoslavia, and Zheng Hong Ian [as received] military, naval and air attache.

BCP'S OGNYAN DOYNOV RECEIVED BY JEVTIC

LD102133 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1449 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jun (TANJUG) — Desimir Jevtic, president of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly, today received Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, who with members of the Bulgarian state delegation, will spend 2 days in the SR of Serbia.

In the talks, special attention was devoted to the results achieved and possibilities for the promotion of cooperation between economic partners of the SR of Serbia and Bulgaria. It was stated that despite the high degree of participation of Serbia in Yugoslav-Bulgarian economic relations, important possibilities which exist are still not being utilized, particularly at the level of long-term cooperation in the area of the motor, chemical, and electronics industry, as well as in machine building, transportation and so on. There was also discussion of border area economic cooperation, and possibilities for founding joint enterprises, where better results are anticipated in the future. The need was also noted for investing efforts on both sides for the broader development of cooperation in the area of science, culture, information, and so on, as well as for removing the barriers which stand in the way of this cooperation.

Desimir Jevtic hosted a formal luncheon in honor of his esteemed guest.

Meets With Zemljarić

AU110648 Sofia BTA in English 2010 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 10 June (BTA correspondent) -- Today Mr Ognyan Doynov also met Mr Janez Zemljarić, vice president of the Federal Executive Council. They discussed the economic relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, their present state and the prospects of their development.

DIZDAREVIC, CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER HOLD TALKS

LD040005 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Brioni, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, had a separate meeting today with Cypriot Foreign Minister George Iakovou. During the talks the foreign ministers of the SFRY and Cyprus exchanged views on questions related to the present ministerial meeting of mediterranean nonaligned countries. They also examined possibilities for promoting the cooperation between regional nonaligned countries and European Mediterranean countries, particularly with the aim of reducing the tension in this part of the world. The ministers of the SFRY and Cyprus positively assessed the results of the recent meeting of neutral and nonaligned countries in Limassol.

CIGARETTE, GAS TAXES RAISED 20, 24 PERCENT

LD120858 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2334 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, June 11 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government today raised sales taxes for a number of products which are not considered to be of vital importance for the standard of living, resulting this evening in higher prices of gasoline and cigarettes.

As of midnight, the price of cigarettes has gone up by 20 percent, and the prices of gasoline and diesel fuel have gone up between 23 and 24 percent. Super now costs 420 dinars, regular 390 dinars and diesel 330 dinars (1 U.S. dollar -- 633 dinars).

The funds raised from higher prices of gasoline and cigarettes and higher sales taxes for spirits and soft drinks, automobiles, crystal and other items will be used for the needs of the federal budget.

These funds will also be used to partly finance the construction of the [as received] Yugoslavia's major motorway, the "Brotherhood and Unity" highway which transverses the country from the Austrian to the Greek border.

When raising the prices of gasoline, the government also had in view that gasoline prices in neighbouring Italy and Austria are much higher than in Yugoslavia.

However, sales taxes for diesel fuels which are used in agriculture and city transportation and heating-oil have not gone up.

DUBROVNIK MEETING TO DISCUSS RESTAURANT CLOSINGS

LD112213 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1543 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Dubrovnik, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- Yesterday and today, eight private restaurant owners in the area of Cavtat kept their restaurants closed, justifying this action on the grounds of high taxes and too great a difference between the rate of taxation last year compared to 1985.

This prompted a meeting this afternoon of the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Dubrovnik Municipality at which the director of the Municipal Administration of Social Income, Frano Nalbani, stressed that the inspectors are working in accordance with the law, that the solutions on the taxes apportioned were delivered to the payees within the legal time limit and that they carried legal weight.

Because of the possibility of other private restaurant owners, of whom there are 30 in the area of Cavtat, closing down their restaurants as well on the eve of the height of the tourist season, a meeting has been called with their representatives in the executive council of the Dubrovnik municipal assembly on 22 June. This meeting will discuss the issues relating to the apportioned tax, against which the private restaurant owners have the right of appeal.

POZDERAC ADDRESSES SYMPOSIUM ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD121448 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1927 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Kupari, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- We are fully aware of the danger that the request to develop the economy often becomes a change in legal norms. There are certain aspects of its development that cannot be regulated by legal norms. Otherwise, the economic laws would be mastered to such an extent that this would mean ignoring them and attempting to negate them. This was pointed out by Hamdija Pozderac, vice-president of the SFRY Presidency, in the introductory report at the symposium of Yugoslav economists on the development factors of organizations of associated labor, which will last until 13 June.

At this stage of our self-managing development, the constitutional-legal regulation of relations cannot be an independent, and not in the least the sole and basic, political instrument of the regulation of the development policy and other relations in society. This is because, Pozderac went on, no constitution is good on its own and in itself. The same applies to its provisions. They are only valid to the extent they are supported by the forces that carry specific social and, within this framework, economic trends.

Not even the most ideally formulated constitutional provision, says Pozderac, will eliminate negative phenomena that are now burdening economic development. However, they can pave the way to freer functioning of economic laws and to their appreciation. An effective remedy lies in the coordinated activity of constitutional-legal changes and turning points in the economic policy and economic activity.

All four previous constitutional reforms, as well as the economic one in 1965, and also the long-term program of economic stabilization passed in 1983, basically had these main goals: to boost economic development and carry out democratization of social relations on the basis of socialist self-management. It was in the process of realization of these systemic changes, says Pozderac, that serious social problems and contradictions continually occurred, as a result of departures of the actual trends of social changes from the expected ones. Unfortunately, these departures are neither harmless nor transitory.

The concept of the long-term program of economic stabilization and the critical analysis of the functioning of the political system are slowly and insufficiently put into practice, while resistance to their implementation remains very strong. However, the constitutional-legal economic and political development of the system, or better still, its comprehensive reform and rationalization, is both an objective necessity and need which cannot be further postponed and which should be accelerated.

Warning that "pure" economic models which one should strive toward do not exist, Pozderac noted that without a strong and modern economy there can be no serious social development and no expansion of power of the working class or human freedoms. Difficulties occur at the moment of moving on from this principled stand toward realization of that optimal economic model which is able to mobilize all the creative forces and resources on which speedy and efficient development depends. Because of all this, we are free to say that our economy is characterized by a hybrid model, for it contains in itself the elements of both market and planning economies, while the activity of the predominant part of economic subjects is carried out in the conditions of monopoly and other forms of uneconomic privilege which distort the functioning of both the market and planning.

Our society can step out onto the threshold of the 21st century only if it doubles its overall productivity and offers the world market 3 to 5 times more in terms of commodities and services. This is our admission ticket to the society of developed countries and our only way out of the crisis. Right now, the realization of long-term historic interests of all the associated workers, nations, and nationalities of our country depends on reaffirmation of the modern method of production.

The alternative is clear: to orientate ourselves toward -- that is, to develop in practice -- a production method which owes its increased value, together with all its advantages in the international exchange and development in general, to the value of highly skilled labor which cannot be replaced by capital. We want economy and not economism [ekonomizam]. We want efficient organization of society, of a kind that does not suppress the creativity and awareness of the producers of new values. Major and serious problems in the international division of labor, imposed by modern times, force us to subordinate many of our socioeconomic and political relations, institutions, and processes to speeding up scientific-technological development. Proceeding from this, the changes to the SFRY Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor should strive not to hinder the existing institutions, relations between them and processes and forms of organization, but to speed up the process of catching up with the developed world and careful application of scientific, technological and other gains of mankind.

We have crossed the Rubicon in this respect. Our society cannot go on replacing highly skilled labor required by microprocessors with an increasingly cheap work force. We cannot get anywhere by exporting commodities and services more and more at increasingly lower prices. This quantitative view on development is being abandoned by everyone. We must recognize the value of highly skilled labor which creates new benefits, and appreciate all its needs. The new method of production, which results from production and its development on the basis of science and computers, requires both amendments and addenda to the political system and ensures that new targets will be reached with regard to comprehensive emancipation of workers. Such ambitious goals can only be attained on a condition that our policy accepts all the consequences of replacing capital by highly skilled labor. This means, stressed Pozderac, that growth of production should be based less and less on capital investments in the narrow sense of the word, and more and more on investments in the education and science research.

Speaking about the reasons why pooling and association of organizations of associated labor is not proceeding at the desired pace, Pozderac said the proposed solutions are aimed at creating conditions to increase economic interest in the process. These conditions include: first, equality for all interested parties in generating and distributing joint income, in running the administrative and decision-making side of the business, and secondly, guaranteeing economic security for those investing the money. There must be a guarantee that the funds invested would generate realistic return, but at the same time organizations must be prepared to share the risk and to expand cooperation.

Pozderac concluded by stressing that the systemic measures had resulted from the need for the market's increased role in the economic life, for providing conducive climate in which social planning on the basis of self-management can function properly and for giving social plans drawn up by sociopolitical communities an appropriate role. The essence of these changes to ensure that plans and planning reflect real needs and interests of all subjects, and are not imposed or a kind of institutional cover or smokescreen to conceal the aspiration of centralized political power.

The systemic changes are also conducive to private investment in developing small businesses and to their pooling labor and resources with the social sector. However, for this to be successful, citizens who choose to invest must be guaranteed the same degree of economic security as that granted foreigners investing in our economy. A proposal has been made, Hamdija Pozderac, vice-president of the SFRY Presidency, said, to give guarantees for legal and economic security to the working people who invest their funds in order to broaden the material basis of private personal work.

RAIL LINK WITH ALBANIA CONSIDERED 'BAD INVESTMENT'

AU101154 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 May 87 p 7

[Lj. Mudresa report: "Two Trains Do Not 'Pull' Income"]

[Excerpts] Whether our youngest railroad line, on the Titograd-Yugoslav-Albanian border, turns out to be yet another bad investment remains to be seen, but to judge from what has been transported between Titograd and Shkoder in the last 9 months, there is only a slim chance that this long-awaited railroad line, whose construction was announced long in advance, will provide an income for the about 100 workers currently working on it. [passage omitted]

To what extent and how this modern railroad line is used is shown by the data. Between 1 September, when the line was opened, and 1 May (9 months), 63,303 tons of goods were transported, which is 254 tons a day on average in both directions. Or to put it another way, 421 trains carried 146 tons of goods, which, in relation to possible utilization [moguca iskoriscenost] represents something like 0.4 percent; whereas, for instance, the carrying capacity [vozna moc] was below 1 percent. [passage omitted]

The original plan envisaged the yearly transportation of 500,000-1,000,000 tons of goods. The country was asked to provide 520 million dinars for the line to be made operational. [passage omitted]

REACTION TO ARTICLES ON HODZA CONNECTIONS

AU101454 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 28 and 29 May carries reports on reaction to articles which linked Fadilj Hodza, former SFRY Presidency member, with Hasan Rema-Zrza, who served a prison sentence for his wartime activities.

BORBA on 28 May on pages 1,4 carries a 4,000-word report by Dusan Rasic and Dragan Radevic on a meeting of presidents and secretaries of 136 veterans' sections under the City Committee of the Veterans Federation of Belgrade, held in the festival hall of the Yugoslav People's Army Hall in Belgrade on 27 May. The meeting "discussed current problems of society and the conclusions that will be sent to the LCY Central Committee before the June session on Kosovo and that will at the same time serve as a basis for the discussion of constitutional changes."

The conclusions adopted contain seven points: "that the undermined unity in the LCY Central Committee be restored" and that the LC be "made capable of carrying out its historic role"; that "an end be made to negotiating and bargaining about the constitutional changes" and "if the present party leadership is not capable of solving its disagreements and of embarking energetically on solving the accumulated problems, that an extraordinary congress be convened and new people be elected"; that "genocide be prevented and the return of Serbs and Montenegrins to Kosovo be ensured"; that "corruption in administration and the courts of justice be combated with more energetic measures"; that it be ensured "that workers manage the means of production and the results of their labor"; that "the enormous bureaucracy be reduced"; and "that a Chamber of Associated Labor be set up in the Federal Assembly."

Vojislav Radakovic, who chaired the meeting, is quoted as having said the following:

"Although the situation does not change, not even a hair of any of the Kosovo leaders has been harmed. This practice must cease. One can no longer discuss responsibility anonymously, regardless of personalities. It is high time that we express thanks to several people for their work so far, and it is known who those people are: Fadilj Hodza, Ismail Bajra, Veli Deva, Mahmut Bakali, Ilija Vakic, and others, for they had stood at the head of power and politics when the counterrevolution was prepared and carried out."

Dimitrije Kocovic, speaking on behalf of the Veterans of the 6th Kosovo-Metohija Brigade, is quoted as having said the following:

"How can we veterans comprehend that Cazim Blaca, agent of the intelligence service of Fascist Italy and Germany, fascist minister in a Great-Albanian government, and war criminal, legally enters Yugoslavia and calmly lives in Kosovo; how can we comprehend that Hasan Rema, triple agent and war criminal, gets a veteran's pension on the strength of references by Fadilj Hodza and others, and now calmly lives as a pensioner in Kosovo; how can we comprehend that Sabas Basa, Italian agent and official, now calmly lives and works with the General Turist organization in Pec, and that Vahida Kabasi, Fadilj Hodza's wife -- like her father Dzemalj, a member of the second Prizren League, and personal associate of Cazim Blaca -- becomes a Kosovo, Serbian, and Yugoslav cadre and chief and responsible editor of the series of books on the national liberation struggle in Kosovo, 'Under the Fire of the Revolution'?

If Fadilj Hodza gave a statement giving veteran status to Hasan Rema, perfidious spy who was sentenced to 18 years of rigorous imprisonment for espionage, and then also sent him new year's greetings, it means that Hasan Rema knows who ordered a group of terrorists to kill Miladin Popovic. Giving veteran's status, New Year's greetings, a veteran's loan for a house: These are not matters of forgetfulness done in a hurry; it is a case of Hasan Rema blackmailing separatists who ordered Miladin's killing."

BORBA on 29 May on page 4 carries a 350-word unattributed report on the session of the Committee for Judicature of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, whose members "at their session today charged the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office to examine the facts and to prepare a report on whether there may be any criminal responsibility for the situation in the province attached to some former Kosovo officials.

"This question was first mooted by Miodrag Trifunovic who pointed out among other things that it is to be expected that in the light of the latest discoveries which the press has written about so much recently, the SFRY Presidency will take measures against Fadilj Hodza, member of the Council of the Federation.

"Setting the task of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office on assessing the responsibility of some former Kosovo leaders, the delegates observed that a statement by Mehmet Malici, former Kosovo secretary for internal affairs who has died, should also be taken into consideration on this occasion. He unequivocally accused some former provincial officials in a statement published in the press which in fact was never denied, it was said in the committee."

ASSEMBLY COMMISSION ON NUCLEAR POWER MORATORIUM

LD112034 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] There is no constitutional basis for adopting a law on a moratorium on the building of nuclear power stations, but this can be achieved however, by other legal means. The SFRY Assembly can omit nuclear power stations from the country's social plan through the year 1990, which envisages their construction. This stance of the Legislative and Legal Commission of the Assembly Federal Chamber is made topical by yesterday's demand from the conference of Yugoslav youth that the Assembly ban construction of nuclear power stations by an act on a moratorium. The Commission says that it is more logical and appropriate to the role of the assembly that it should say no to nuclear power stations by changing the plan document when establishing policy for energy development. Even if a moratorium were possible, it would not look good if the assembly were first to decide on nuclear power stations and then to ban their construction, the Commission said. As the plan is adopted by the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, the Federal Chamber would be responsible for a moratorium.

POLITIKA, SERBIAN OFFICIAL DISCUSS STUDENT

AU101514 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian, in its issues on 24 May and 26 May, carries articles in connection with the Belgrade student weekly STUDENT.

The double issue No 11-12 of Belgrade STUDENT that came out at the beginning of May is devoted to the 25 May Youth Day. It was criticized, especially its front page, as being anti-Titoist. In his article in the 24 May issue of NIN, Branislav Milosevic, president of the Serbian Committee for Culture, defends STUDENT and is subsequently criticized by a POLITIKA commentator.

POLITIKA on 24 May on page 9 carries a 1,500-word commentary by B. Jovanovic entitled "Why the Serbian Culture Minister Defends the Anti-Titoist Line," on the activity of Belgrade's STUDENT, its coverage of Youth Day and Security Day, and on an article defending STUDENT written for Belgrade NIN by Branislav Milosevic, president of the Serbian Committee for Culture. The commentary is illustrated with two photographs: one of the Youth Day poster showing a leaf with a five-pointed star engraved on its edge, and the other one of the front page of STUDENT No 11-12 showing a hawthorn leaf with vampire's teeth marks and bearing the inscription "The Vampire's Night;" the other one says "Youth Day 87," and "Rightists".

Jovanovic says that STUDENT's allusion is clear, especially when one reads the corresponding article by Stevan Sicarov, who "wants to say that the bourgeois right does not exist in our country, that it is more fiction and fabrication of official politics." Despite the acting chief and responsible editor of STUDENT claims that this front page, like any other work of art, cannot be interpreted one-sidedly, Jovanovic states that the University Conference Presidium of the Socialist Youth Federation has replaced Miroslav Visic as acting chief and responsible editor of STUDENT. Jovanovic quotes the University Conference Presidium's decision to replace Visic because editorial policy of the newspaper was violated in the latest two issues, which insulted Tito, Youth Day, and Security Day. He describes the next issue of STUDENT "devoted to Security Day, as full of provocations and disdain for this service. It starts from the front page which bears a stylized picture of a prisoner with a fingerprint instead of a head and the date of Security Day instead of the prisoner's number, as well as a copy of an official summons sent from the Republican Interior Affairs Secretariat." There is an article by Sicarov again, Jovanovic goes on to say, "which ironically quotes statistical data published by the German magazine DER SPIEGEL, on Yugoslavia being one of the safest countries in the world, thanks to its Security Service," and "says that only Chilean prisons have more political prisoners than ours."

Jovanovic then says that Visic's "obvious privatization of editorial policy in the abovementioned issues of STUDENT can only rely on 'carte blanche support'" and "strong groups and cliques that promise political promotion in advance." He goes on to say that "viewed in such circumstances the 'personal attitude' of Branislav Milosevic, president of the Republican Committee for Culture, presented in the latest issue of NIN in support of the supposed-to-be chief and responsible editor of STUDENT is interesting."

Jovanovic cites Milosevic as concluding in his article in NIN "with regard to the latest events in and about STUDENT, that 'Belgrade students are, therefore, our new enemies,'" and that the replacement of the STUDENT editor is the "'basic principle of the expanded reproduction of obeying people which opens the prospect of a totalitarian society of like-minded people known from a previous stage of the development of socialism."

He goes on to ask whether Branislav Milosevic defends "a poster which declares Tito a vampire who should be stabbed with a hawthorn stake" and "an editor of the paper which published that poster," and whether he attacks the University Committee Presidium "which denounced both the poster and the editor." He then concludes at the end that those are the concepts of democracy and 'new ideology' offered by Serbian culture minister at the beginning of his term of office."

Belgrade POLITIKA on 25 May on page 19, among letters to the editor, carries a 1,000-word letter by Branislav Milosevic in reply to B. Jovanovic's commentary. Milosevic first explains that his article in NIN was meant as a reaction to a statement about the STUDENT front page made by D. Mitevic, member of the Belgrade LC City Committee Presidium, and adds that nothing to do with his post as president of the Committee for Culture of the SR of Serbia. He mentions Jovanovic's suggestions that vampire's teeth are shown on the STUDENT front page and that this is "the crowning proof that STUDENT insults Comrade Tito," and says that in his opinion "such 'proofs' themselves are an insult to Comrade Tito and he can therefore by no means accept B. Jovanovic's verdict that the 'Serbian culture minister defends an anti-Titoist line.'"

"Even if I had written about the procedure of replacing the STUDENT acting editor, I would not fail to say that I consider this an undemocratic gesture, contrary to the principles of LC policy," Milosevic says, adding that both in NIN and in his "overall public activity" he tried to "defend the elementary democratic right to public dialogue." He ends the letter by saying that "one can recognize in B. Jovanovic's article devoted to my ideological deviations the spirit, almost the handwriting of the article which so recently greatly damaged POLITIKA's reputation," and that it is time the "POLITIKA editorial board and its founder adopted a stand on the new style the paper has started to develop."

Belgrade POLITIKA on 26 May on page 20, also among letters to the editor, carries a 2,000-word letter signed by the POLITIKA Editorial Collegium in reply to Branislav Milosevic's letter published the day before. The collegium argues that Milosevic's article cannot be taken as his personal view only, without connection to his office since "whatever a public person says cannot be independent from his political activity" adding that "Milosevic's personal views have probably qualified him for this high office, just as his present personal views, in our opinion, disqualify him for his present office." Further on, the letter says "the poster which declares Tito to be a vampire who should be stabbed with a hawthorn stake" does "express the attitude of its author and of all his supporters toward Tito's name and work."

After denying that the POLITIKA article "Vojko and Savle" which, according to Milosevic, damaged the paper's reputation, was written by anyone from its staff, the collegium concludes the letter by saying that they published Milosevic's criticism just as they "would publish a call to the Republican Committee to examine its president's public activity," or the call to the public to "examine results and effects of B. Milosevic as president of KNJIZEVNE NOVINE Editorial Council."